W. H. PERRY,
Hardware,
Stoves and
Tinware.
42 JOHNSON ST.

Victoria Daily Times.

C. E. JONES,
Peoples' Popular Pres. Pharmacy
ALWAYS OPEN.
36 Government Street.

VOL. 18 VICTORIA, B. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1893. No. 97.

THE PROVIDENT SAVINGS LIFE
ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ISSUES ALL THE LATEST AND MOST EQUITABLE FORMS OF INSURANCE OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.
New Business for 1892, - - - - - - $19,517,516.00
Insurance in force Dec. 31, 1892, - - - 76,843,241.00
S. H. MATSON,
Manager for the Province of B.C. Office, 43½ Government Street.

Mantles,
Jackets
Capes
RECEIVED
THIS DAY AT
The Westside
J. Hutcheson & Co.

Weiler Bros.
NEW GOODS
JUST ARRIVED.
White Swiss Embroidered Muslins for Curtains.
Fine Cream Nets for Curtains. "Brussels Designs."
"Libertys"—Figured Crepe Cloths, for Drapery Work, etc.
Silks, Figured and Plain—Choice Colors and Designs.
Art Muslins in great variety, from 10c. per yard.
New Patterns in Union Art Squares.
Large Addition to Carpet Stock.
LADIES CALL AND SEE THESE NEW GOODS.
Show Rooms: 51 to 55 Fort Street.

I. X. L. COMPOUND
To Fruit Growers and Gardeners
Now is the time to spray your trees and destroy insect pests and have healthy fruit trees next season, by using
I. X. L. COMPOUND,
The cheapest and most effective Insecticide and Fungicide yet produced. For Sale by
NICHOLLES & RENOUF, VICTORIA, B. C.
We shall be pleased to give full explanation as to its use. A full line of Spraying Outfits and Pruning Tools on hand.

TROUT LAKE CITY
WEST KOOTENAY, B.C.
THE ABOVE TOWNSITE IS NOW ON THE MARKET. It is situated on the North end of Trout Lake in the famous Lardeau Country, which is going to be one of the richest mining regions in America. Numerous rich claims have been found close to this Townsite, which will make it the distributing point for an immense tract of Country. It is the only level land on the North end of the Lake. The trail from Lardeau City, on Arrow Lake, to Kootenay Lake, runs through the Townsite. The owners intend to expend money on Streets and other improvements in the spring.
For the next 30 days Lots will be sold for $150 for corners, $100 for insides.
For further particulars apply to
H. G. ASHBY & CO., At the Head Office, Nelson, B. C.
HENRY CROFT, Victoria, B. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—Servant; must be good plain cook; small family; no children; No. 7 Dallas road, near outer wharf. ap26-4t

TO LET—A 7-roomed house on the beach at Oak Bay. Two minutes from tram line. Apply Box 383. ap26-6t

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT—Nicely furnished. 95 Herald street. ap25-1w

RESTAURANT—First class. For sale. Price $1750. For terms apply E.N., this office. ap26-tf

WANTED—By respectable person, situation as housekeeper or taking care of children. C.J., Times office. ap26-6t

WANTED—Situation in a store, dry goods or other. Experienced also in the cash desk. References. Address "Store," 139 Yates street. ap25-3t

FURNISHED TWO-STORY HOUSE to let. On car line, James Bay. Address P.O. box 595. ap25-tf

WANTED—A partner in a thoroughly established, good, paying, wholesale business in Victoria; must have at least ten thousand dollars. Address "X," P.O. box 286, giving address and references. ap25-1w

TO LET—A furnished room. Apply 77 Discovery street. ap25-6t

FOX TERRIER DOG—FOUND—Owner can have same by calling at 95 Government street, and paying for this advertisement. R.A.A. ap25-3t

TO LET—One half of the large building adjoining Prior and Co.'s hardware store. Apply Wm. Powell. ap25-3t

I. O. O. F.

NOTICE.

Officers and members of Victoria Lodge, No. 1, are respectfully requested to meet at our lodge room, Douglas street, on Thursday, the 27th instant, at 1:30 p.m., to attend the funeral of our late Brother D. W. Morrow. By order,
A. GRAHAM, N.G.
26th April, 1893. ap26-1t

Notice to Contractors.

Tenders will be received on or before Thursday noon, May 4th, 1893, for the erection and completion of a three-story and basement brick and stone building to be erected on Cordova street, Vancouver, B.C., for A. W. Sullivan, Esq.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the undersigned, who will receive the tenders.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
THOS. HOOPER,
ap26-2t Architect.

Notice to Contractors.

Tenders will be received until Monday noon, May 1st, for the erection and completion of a two-story frame residence to be built on Oak Bay avenue, this city, for Mrs. Eliza Miller. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the undersigned. Only responsible contractors established in this city, are requested to figure. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
SCHRODER & EWART,
Architects.
Office—2nd floor, Duck Block. ap26-4t

NOTICE.

Whereas the house of the undersigned at Highland Lake has been broken into and various articles stolen and the boats and rafts made use of and the chains and padlocks broken and the fences have been wilfully damaged. This is to warn all persons not to trespass within any enclosures, the property of the undersigned at or near Highland or Pike lakes or Pot Hole, including the lands lately in the possession of Mr. H. Behnsen. Persons found contravening this notice will be prosecuted.
HENRY DUMBLETON.

Br. Ship "Kinkora"
CAPT. W. LAWTON.

Neither the Captain nor the undersigned will be responsible for any debts contracted by the officers or crew of the above named ship.
ROBERT WARD & CO., L'D LB'Y,
ap26-1w Agents.

NOTICE.

Victoria, Saanich & New Westminster Railway Company.

Applications for subscriptions of Stock in the Capital Stock of the above mentioned Railway Company will be received by the undersigned, at their office, 22 Bastion Street, Victoria, any time before 5 p.m. on Tuesday, the second day of May, 1893. YATES, JAY & RUSSELL,
ap25 td Solicitors.

AUCTION SALE

W. R. CLARKE, AUCTIONEER.

I have received instructions from J. E. Prevost, Esq., to sell by Public Auction at my Salesroom, 40 Yates Street, on
THURSDAY NEXT, 27th Inst.,
At 12 o'clock noon, Good saved ex "Michigan," wrecked, which comprise
140 Rolls Carpet, Rugs (very fine), Nut Oil, Tomatoes, Leather, Shot, Nails, Etc.
Terms Cash.
W. R. CLARKE,
ap25-3t Auctioneer.

The Dangers of Bathing.

Herr Jaeger furnishes in the Zeitschrift fur Hygiene a report of his researches into the etiology of the infectious fever known as the Weil's che Krankheit, which has been puzzling the German doctors. The source of the mischief seems to be in many cases bathing in polluted water. Investigating many cases of typhoid which arose in Ulm among the soldiers, Herr Jaeger found that the military bathing place was situated just below the point where the Danube is joined by the highly-polluted river Blau. This stream is described as practically an open sewer, and even before it reaches Ulm is grossly contaminated in its flow through the small village of Soflingen. He further ascertained that in this village a mysterious disease had been rife among ducks and geese, while fowls were also occasionally attacked, and that, moreover, it was a common custom to throw the dead carcasses of these animals into the Blau as the readiest means of getting rid of them. A careful examination of the birds which had succumbed to this disease revealed the constant presence of a micro-organism, which Jaeger asserts to be identical with that found by him repeatedly, and isolated in the cases of typhoid investigated at Ulm. Mixing some of the polluted Blau water at Soflingen with sterile broth and inoculating white mice with it, they were killed in 16 minutes.

WILHELM IN DANGER

His Carriage Upset Without Serious Results.

THE GREAT LIBERAL CONVENTION

Preliminary Arrangements Will Be Made To-Night.

The Defunct Australian Bank Will Be Wound Up—Great Loss of Life in Another Cyclone—Nine Men Killed in a Log Drive—The Union Pacific Directors Appointed.

Rome, April 26.—The German Emperor had a narrow escape to-day from a serious accident. The Emperor was being driven in his carriage to a railway station at Frascati, the famous Roman summer resort, which lies on the slope of the hills, ten and a half miles south of Rome. The carriage overturned at a sharp turn in the road and the horses fell. The groom who was sitting behind was thrown off and the carriage damaged. The Emperor was not injured, and after ascertaining that the groom was also uninjured, he proceeded in another carriage to the station. A crowd of people who were attracted by the accident, saluted the Emperor with cheers.

Destroyed By a Cyclone.

Kansas City, Mo., April 26.—A special from Oklahoma says: "Norman, south of this city, was destroyed by a cyclone last night. Some 30 lives were lost and a large amount of property destroyed."

What He Really Said.

Topeka, Kans., April 26.—Speaker Douglas publishes a card denying that he ever said that Governor Lewelling would be "fixed" by the railroad, and therefore will not call another session. The Governor had said to a reporter that he heard Douglas was making such an assertion.

Killed in a Log Drive.

Menominee, Mich., April 26.—Nine men were killed in a log drive on the Fence river this morning.

To Be Wound Up.

London, April 26.—An order-of-court has been made for the winding up of the English, Scottish and Australian chartered bank, the failure of which, with liabilities amounting to £8,000,000, was announced on April 12th. The order was issued on petition of the company.

INVOLVED IN MYSTERY.

Suspicious Circumstances of Zachray's Disappearance.

New Westminster, April 26.—The night William Zachray disappeared so suddenly from Langley cries were heard on the river by Miss West, who looked out and saw two boats, but could discern nothing else. Mr. Moresby is investigating, and it is learned that the night before Zachray left for home from here a light was seen in his house and his friends thought that he had returned.

A man giving the name of Wm. Barnstead says he is in town looking for a person who has received $75,000 the American government owes him. It is thought he is insane. He states that he is going to Victoria to see Premier Davie about the matter.

Young Simm, who was cleared in court yesterday for passing counterfeit money, got married in the evening to the daughter of Capt. Robinson of H. M. S. Samson.

TEMPORARY INSANITY.

Verdict in the Edwards Suicide—Hammersley's Slight Oversight.

Vancouver, April 26.—The coroner's jury this morning found a verdict of "death by suicide while temporarily insane" in the case of Mrs. James Edwards.

On an investigation by the market committee yesterday into the management of the market it was found that A. M. Beattie, the lessee, had complied with the terms of the lease, but that it was contrary to the market by-law. City Solicitor Hammersley will be asked to explain matters.

One hundred and fifty Chinese left yesterday for the east, ostensibly for Havana. The Empress of China, arriving on May 3rd, brings upwards of 800.

Owing to snowslides near Revelstoke no eastern mail has arrived since Sunday, and none is expected till Thursday night.

ON THE SCOTT ACT.

Ad Election in Brome County—The Coming Liberal Convention.

Ottawa, April 26.—Brome in Quebec is one of the few counties in which the Scott Act is yet in force. Some time ago the department of justice received a petition from the anti-Scott Act party there asking that it be repealed. The temperance men have been for some days examining and making objections to the petition. To-day the department reported to the council in favor of granting the petition. The date for an election on the question of repeal will be announced at once.

The officers and executive committee of the Dominion Liberal convention will meet to-night to appoint the date and make arrangements for the election of delegates to the convention.

U. P. Government Directors.

Washington, D. C., April 26.—The President to-day announced the following appointments to be the Government directors of the Union Pacific Railway Company: Henry Dimock, New York; Don M. Dickinson, Michigan; J. W. Doan, Illinois; Fitzhugh Lee, Virginia; and J. W. Paddock, Nebraska.

Ericsson's Statue.

New York, April 26.—The exercises attending the arrival of the American and foreign naval officers in port were begun to-day by the unveiling in Battery Park of the statue of John Ericsson, the inventor. The statue is of bronze, eight feet three inches in height, and stands on a pedestal of granite eight feet nine inches in height.

Columbia Naval Parade.

New York, April 26.—Promptly at 9:45 this morning, the vessels representing ten nationalities weighed anchor and fell into line. The weather was clear and perfect, and thousands of spectators gathered to witness the spectacle from Navesink Highlands and the heights off Fort Wadsworth. The time occupied in passing the Fort was exactly half an hour. The warships after passing the Narrows entered the upper bay and the fleet of excursion steamers fell in as a volunteer escort.

Graduated From the Santa Fe.

Topeka, Kans., April 26.—A. A. Robinson, second vice-president and general manager of the Santa Fe, has accepted the presidency of the Mexican Central Railway. His headquarters will probably be at Boston.

Alcohol Triumphs Again.

San Francisco, April 26.—James G. McMullen, dry goods merchant, died in his room this morning at a lodging house and it is supposed to be a case suicide. The motive for McMullen's act is, however, a mystery, for his domestic life was of the happiest and his business prosperous. The only explanation that has been offered is that he has been drinking and that liquor always crazed him. Deceased was 32 years of age. He leaves a widow and three little children.

Highbinder in the Toils.

San Francisco, April 26.—Ah Kim, a highbinder, is on trial in Judge Dangerfield's court for killing Mock Chung on March 13th last. The killing was the result of a highbinder's war in Chinatown, and Kim, meeting Chung on the street at noon one day, began firing at him. He shot his man five times. Several white witnesses saw the shooting and it looks as though the murderer will hang.

A Child Murderess.

San Francisco, April 26.—The case of Mrs. Belinda Lapham, charged with the murder of the two-days-old child of Lottie Watson, was called in police court this morning and continued until next Monday.

New Electric Communication.

San Francisco, April 26.—The Merchants' Telautograph, Telephone and Telegraph Company was incorporated to-day. It is proposed to do a general electrical business in this city and to supply extra telegraphic and telephonic facilities. The directors are ex-Gov. Geo. C. Perkins, J. B. Stetson, W. F. Whittier, John D. Spreckles, Louis Sloss, A. E. Brook Ridley and C. W. Cross.

The Captain's Reason.

San Francisco, April 26.—Capt. Blackburn, of the steamer Montserrat, who disappeared a few days ago, has made his reappearance on his vessel. The captain has been married.

Indian Competition With the Far East.

The severity of the competition of India in the markets of the far east is shown in the figures relating to cotton yarn and cloth exports for three years. In nine months ended December, 1890, the exports of yarn from India to China, Japan, Singapore, Aden, Turkey in Asia, and other countries were 125,506,371 pounds, in 1891 they were 121,581,739 pounds, and in 1892 144,197,829 pounds, the falling away in 1891 "being due entirely to decreased shipments to Japan." The development of trade with China is reflected in the exports to that country, which from April to December, 1890, were 110,278,434 pounds, and in the same period of last year 134,934,406 pounds. These figures show also that now nearly the whole of the yarn exports go to the Celestial empire, and that it is this market that is expanding at the most rapid rate. In cotton cloths the growth is even more remarkable. In 1890 only 4,045,234 yards were sent to China out of a total of 50,543,167 yards, but by the end of 1892 the quantity had increased to 10,854,562 yards, out of a total of 61,284,074 yards. The shipments to East Africa take first place at present, but India seems to be losing ground in this quarter, and there is little doubt that in a year or two China will be its principal market for both yarns and cloths. English exports in the meantime are decreasing along with American."

A Precocious Infant.

Christian Heinecken was born at Lubeck, Germany, on the 6th of February, 1721. When only 10 months old he could repeat every word spoken to him, at 12 months of age he had memorized all the principal events mentioned in the Pentateuch. Before he had finished his second year of existence he had learned all the historical parts of both the Old and New Testament. At the age of three he could reply correctly to all questions put to him regarding universal history and geography, and in the same year he learned to speak both French and Latin. In his fourth year he employed his time in studying religions, especially the history of the Christian church. He was not only able to glibly repeat all that he had read, but was able to reason with considerable judgment and to give his own opinion of things in general. The King of Denmark wished to see this wonderful child, so he was taken to Copenhagen. After his return to Lubeck he learned to write, and was beginning on the study of mathematics but, his constitution being very weak, he took down and died on June 27th, 1725, aged four years, four months and 21 days. What a wonderful record for such a short life!—St. Louis Republic.

A Vast Coal Supply in Japan.

For agriculturists the Japanese island of Yezo, though nearly the size of Iceland, does not appear to offer much attraction; but its coal mines seem likely to prove of more and more importance. Fifteen years ago it was estimated by the American engineers who made the first surveys for the government that the workable coal beds of the Yezo contained 150,000,000,000 tons, or about two-thirds as much as the coal fields of Great Britain. This startling estimate has been more than confirmed by the official government surveys. Of the Yezo coal nine-tenths is found in one district, that of the valley of the shikari river, near the west coast. The first coal mined in the island, at Iwanai, in the province of Shiribeshi, belongs to the smallest of the six coal fields, containing barely 2,000,000 tons. As regards quality, although it is very uneven and none of it stands in the front rank even of Japanese coal, it is still declared by our consul to be "all marketable."—London News.

Russia's Wolf Season.

What is known in Russia as the wolf season commences with the early autumn and continues until late in the spring. The last year for which statistics of the depredations committed by the wolves are given are sufficiently remarkable. In one year alone, according to the data carefully collected by provincial governors, the total loss of domestic animals by wolves amounted to 800,000 head, valued at 8,000,000 rubles, which is about equal to one year's wolf-tax revenue. As an evidence that the number of wolves does not appreciably decrease, the government of Olonetz is cited as where wolves and bears destroyed in 1875, 6785 head; in 1880, 5222; in 1885, 6156, and in 1889, 5600. In none of the above-mentioned governments does the number of wolves annually destroyed average more than 100, and these are generally the younger animals, not yet trained to the crafty tactics of the elder wolves and pack leaders.

THE AMERICAN NAVY

Admiral Hopkins Admires the "California."

TOO FINE A BOAT FOR THE PACIFIC

Steamer Signal Was Not Wrecked After All.

A United States Senator Dead—American Commerce Committee to Inspect Pacific Coast Ports—Shot Himself Beside His Wife's Grave—Captain Blackburn Was Getting Married.

Washington, D. C., April 26.—Lieut. A. W. Perry, who has just returned from Fortress Monroe, where he went to witness the rendezvous of the great fleet of war vessels, is enthusiastic in his praise of the San Francisco. He says that not only are Americans proud of her, but foreigners speak in the highest praise of the ship. Lieut. Perry visited H. M. S. Blake and paid his respects to Admiral Hopkins of the British fleet, who also spoke highly of the San Francisco. Admiral Hopkins pronounced her in every respect the finest vessel in the whole fleet, not only in her appearance, but in her armament, finish and the personnel of her officers and men. Lieut. Perry says it would be a mistake to let the San Francisco go back to the Pacific waters. She should remain on this side of the continent, as an incentive to competition on the part of shipbuilders on the Atlantic coast. Had she been seen in these waters sooner, Cramp would not have so readily secured the contracts awarded to him a few months ago.

The American Commerce Committee.

Washington, D. C., April 26.—Senator Ransom, chairman of the commerce committee, was seen to-day in reference to the Committee's Pacific coast trip, and when asked about the probable date of their start for Chicago, said he had an idea now that arrangements could be perfected so that the committee would leave by June 15th. There was no certainty about this, he said, but it was his purpose to get the committee away at the earliest possible moment. It is now stated that the committee will be on the Pacific coast for nearly six weeks, and possibly a more lengthened period. Senator Ransom says the committee will go direct from Chicago to San Francisco. From the California metropolis they will go to Los Angeles to investigate whether the proposed deep water harbor should be at Redondo beach or San Pedro. When the investigation for this purpose is completed, other river and harbor improvements in California will be looked into, and then the committee will go north to Oregon and Washington to investigate the Columbia river improvements, and also the proposed scheme to connect Lake Washington with Puget Sound with a ship canal.

Death of Senator Whitney.

Oakland, Cal., April 26.—News has been received in Oakland of the death in Washington of ex-senator George E. Whitney of this city. Mr. Whitney had been in Washington only a few weeks. He was taken ill quite suddenly shortly after arriving there, and slowly weakened until he died at 6 o'clock last night. Mrs. Whitney was telegraphed for and started for the east on the night overland train. Senator Whitney was very prominent in Republican politics, and his death was unexpected by his many friends, few of whom knew of his illness.

Steamer Signal Safe.

San Francisco, April 26.—The steamer Signal, several days overdue from Chatham bay, arrived safely in harbor last evening, in tow of the tug Relief. On the 18th instant, at 12:15 p.m., while the steamer was off Umpqua river, the crank pin broke, and the rest of the voyage had to be made under sail. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Relief picked up the disabled vessel. Captain Bendegarde reported everyone on board well.

The Unhappy Rich.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 26.—M. B. Perry tragically committed suicide on his wife's grave yesterday by shooting himself through the head. Perry is a very well-to-do man, and owned a large amount of property. A year ago his son committed suicide by taking poison. Perry must have had a penchant for suicide, as some time ago he told the keeper of the cemetery that he intended to commit suicide, and that he had not made up his mind at just what time it ought to be done. Perry was about 75 years of age.

He Was Accurately Described.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 26.—Frank Howard Broughton, who is wanted at Vicksburg for the embezzlement of $30,000 while acting as special agent of the Standard Oil Company there, was arrested here to-day by the police on a description sent from San Francisco some time ago by the authorities there. It appears that he was traced to San Francisco, where he registered with a companion at a hotel under a fictitious name, and fled upon finding that he was shadowed. The police in San Francisco got an inkling that he was going to Los Angeles and telegraphed to keep a lookout for him. On being arrested he at first denied all knowledge of the case, but finally confessed.

Why Are Parisians Undersized?

M. Debil urges upon Parisians the necessity of a regular supply of milk from the country, on the ground that the alimentation of stabled cows, though it often results in a more abundant supply of milk, is greatly to the detriment of its mineralization. He attributes the continued decadence of Parisians as regards stature to the bad system of infant feeding in vogue, and especially to the deficiency of the milk diet. Parisian mothers, it seems, rarely suckle their own children, being either too grand or, in humble ranks of life, too busy. He considers infants are thrown upon solid diet too early, or nourished upon poor Parisian milk deficient in food value. He concludes:—"In my numerous observations of the antecedents of children afflicted with affections of the osseous tissue, white swellings, etc., I have noticed that in the immense majority of these cases these patients have been victims of bad nourishment at an early age—either bad nurses or insufficient milk food, or milk diet discontinued too soon—whence insufficiency of phosphates for the development of the osseous tissue." M. Debil even traces the low stature of races living in barren regions to the poverty of the milk supply.

Wall Paper, Plate Glass, Paints, Etc. ★ ★ ★

✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ J. W. MELLOR, 76 & 78 Fort Street, Above Douglas.

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Chancellor Makes His Annual Budget Speech.

A DEFICIT EXPECTED FOR THE YEAR.

Mr. Sexton Attributes the Ulster Riots to the Incendiary Utterances of Mr. Balfour and Lord Randolph Churchill—A Correspondent's Opinion.

London, April 25.—Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced the budget for the coming financial year in the Commons yesterday. The chancellor estimated the expenditures for the current year at £91,464,000 and the revenue at £89,890,000, leaving a deficit of £1,574,000, due in part to a slight expected decrease of revenue, but chiefly to the vast growth in expenditure not created by the government, but through the demands of the country upon Parliament. He said that the government would not propose to cover the deficit by encroaching upon the sinking fund devoted to the reduction of the national debt, but preferred to meet the deficit by the straightforward way of increased taxation. The government resorted to an income tax, which it was proposed to increase by one penny on each pound, and this ought to add £1,705,000 to the revenue.

Hon. G. J. Goschen, who was chancellor of the exchequer under Lord Salisbury's administration, condoled with the chancellor in having to meet rising expenditures with a falling revenue, and other comments were made generally favorable to the budget.

A motion was made to amend the Home Rule bill by providing that the government withdraw the military forces from Ireland before a Parliament is established in Dublin.

Thomas Sexton, anti-Parnellite, in the Commons to-day questioned Hon. Mr. Asquith, home secretary, regarding the Belfast riots. In reply Mr. Asquith read an official report of the rioting in Belfast yesterday. As regards the speeches of eminent politicians, Mr. Sexton designated Rt. Hon. Mr. Balfour and Lord Randolph Churchill and Rt. Hon. Mr. Asquith, and expressed the opinion that they had incurred a heavy responsibility by using intemperate language directly calculated to incite the bitterest party strife, but the government had taken every possible step, he said, to prevent a recurrence of the deplorable demonstrations.

AN AMERICAN OPINION.

A Correspondent of a New York Paper on the Home Rule Bill.

New York, April 24.—Harold Frederic cables to the Times from London: "The second reading of the Home Rule bill has been passed and every unit in Mr. Gladstone's composite majority has been kept in place. This may be taken as a distinct, substantial triumph in itself, and as making the way almost wholly clear to the coming of the final passage of the measure. This event, they say, bids fair to be reached in December. Why should the committee stage eat up this amount of time, one asks, but the only answer is that Parliament is in the habit of doing things in that way. There was a great rush after the big result was declared to get amendments on record for committee debates, and it is understood that they are likely to number many hundreds. The principal point of heavy attack as seen will now be the final clause, the composition of the second chamber and the question of the retention of the Irish members at Westminster. These are issues on which party lines will be much broken in the debates, and it is difficult to predict results.

"The chances, however, on the whole, favor somewhat an improved monetary bargain on Ireland's part, no alteration in the second chamber scheme and the abandonment of the somewhat fantastic notion of letting the Irish members cast their votes on some questions but not on others. Upon this last clause there has been an unusual amount of misunderstanding and many rumors of dissension. It has been zealously reported, for instance, that Sir Charles Dilke is going to lead a revolt against having the Irish at Westminster at all. The truth is that he and almost every other Radical desires that they shall retain full membership upon the theory that they will help force forward a scheme of Federation for Scotland and Wales. I ventured to prophesy on the night the bill was disclosed by Mr. Gladstone that the final outcome would be an unrestricted retention of the Irish, and that seems more probable now than ever before.

The division practically ends formal partisan warfare upon the measure in the House of Commons. The fight in committee of the whole will be waged in quite a different spirit, each member acting on his own hook, as whims or convictions dictate. If the Opposition tries to use the machinery of the committee for obstruction and waste of time, there will be the check of a chairman, who is a Gladstonian and who is not afraid to use the cloture. Throughout this whole wearying, anxious spring campaign Mr. Gladstone has taken a far more active part than any one dreamed of expecting. His lieutenants began with all sorts of concerted schemes to save him labor and inducing him to conserve his health and strength. The collapse of these projects has been comical in its completeness. I doubt if any other minister of the lot has had as many hours of the debate as he. Certainly none has followed the whole complexion of word argument with such vigilant, untiring interest.

When finally the debate was brought to a close at midnight, the wonderful veteran sprang to his feet with as brisk an air as a vigorous man in the thirties, and went with a rapid, firm touch over the whole of the controversy, scoring points right and left upon the principal criticisms, to the delight of the crowded, cheering house, never abating his animation or showing one sign of fatigue, for over an hour. They say he has consented to try and secrete himself when the committee tussles begin, a fortnight hence, but it iss likely he will find himself unable to stay away, or being present, to keep still, and, after all, it ought by that time to be fairly clear that it is the Irish question, and plenty of it, which keeps him in his amazing state of physical and mental strength."

Russian Boodlers Unearthed.

London, April 25.—A dispatch from Berlin gives a story revealing the shady side of the Russian finance scandal. It states that the former Russian Finance Minister, M. Bunge, intended to issue paper roubles to the amount of 300,000,000 at the time of the Russo-Turkish war; but the money was not needed. The notes were therefore ordered to be destroyed in batches. Meanwhile M. Vishnegradsky came into office and allowed the announcement of the destruction of the notes to be published, although notes for 90,000,000 roubles are still in hand. The government has decided secretly to place them in circulation in behalf of the new Siberian Railway, and thus get 90,000,000 roubles for which it will not have to account in the budget.

Cholera Disappearing.

St. Petersburg, April 25.—The official Gazette in recording cholera statistics for the empire, denies that a case was found in this city since last December. The Persian consul announces that the cholera has disapeared from Persia.

Killed By a Coping.

London, April 25.—The stone coping for several four-story houses in Peel road, Kilburn, fell this afternoon while the street was full of pedestrians, and four persons were killed and 15 injured.

Duke de Veragua.

The Duke de Veragua, chief of the Spanish World's Columbian Exposition commissioners, will be one of the most distinguished personages at the Fair, from the fact that he is a descendant of Christopher Columbus. He is a statesman of no mean calibre and his opinion carries considerable weight in the liberal councils of Spain. Progressive and active as he is, however, his life has been singularly uneventful. He was born in the city of Madrid in 1837, studied law, and in due time took his degree. He has held many government positions. The Duke cares little for society, preferring the active outdoor life of a country gentleman. He landed in New York some days ago, and after being elaborately entertained in that city took his way to Chicago to be present at the opening of the Fair.

Veragua Visits Cleveland.

Washington, April 25.—Nobility paid its respects to democracy this afternoon at the White House when the Duke of Veragua called on President Cleveland. With the Duke were his wife, his brother, Marquis de Barboles; his son, Christopher Columbus Aguilera; Commander F. W. Dickins, representing the United States Government, and Mrs. Dickins and Senor Roderigo de Saavedera, an attache of the Spanish legation in this city, representing the Spanish minister. The Duke and attendants were shown into the blue room, where the President and Mrs. Cleveland awaited them. The black frock coat which Mr. Cleveland wore contrasted strongly with the gold lace and brass buttons of the Duke, the Marquis and of Don Saavadera and Commander Dickins. Gold lace was the predominant feature of the uniform of the Duke, while across his breast he wore a sash of watered silk in variegated colors. Hardly less brilliant was the costume worn by the Marquis, while Don de Saavadera outshone both in the picturesqueness of a long cape of white doeskin, reaching nearly to his heels. The naval uniform of Commander Dickins, usually considered showy and brilliant, was almost sombre in the contrast it bore to the attire of the Spaniards. All wore swords, the Duke's being heavily jeweled. There was no attempt at ceremony in the blue room. Commander Dickins made the introductions and a few words were spoken, with just a suggestion of formality by the Duke and President in reference to the visit of the Duke to America. Then the ducal party bowed itself out, re-entered the carriages and were driven to the navy department, where they were met by Secretary Gresham in the diplomatic room. The Duke and his party then went to the office of Secretary Lamont and paid their respects.

A Murder Disclosed.

Santa Cruz, Cal., April 25.—On the night of December 1, C. O. Walker was shot through the window of Mrs. Mon's cabin, near Ben Lomond, while playing cards. Who the murderer was remained a matter of conjecture for several days, but ex-Sheriff Jennings got a clue and arrested George J. Bullock and James Burns. The latter was discharged on account of insufficient evidence, but Bullock was tried, found guilty of murder and sent to the penitentiary for life. Since then District-Attorney Lindsay has been on the case. He has visited the prison three times and obtained a confession from Bullock. Burns was again arrested to-day and Bullock was brought back from prison as a witness. At the second examination Bullock tells the story that he and Burns were drunk, and having a grudge against Walker they went with the determination to kill him. Bullock proposed to draw a straw, but Burns said he would not. He then took a rifle, called Bullock and placing the rifle over Bullock's shoulder fired with fatal results. Justice Craighill held Burns over to appear before the superior court.

The Show Nearly Ready.

Chicago, April 25.—Steam was to-day turned into the cylinder of the mammoth engine at the World's Fair grounds that is to furnish the power which President Cleveland will on Monday press into activity at the touch of a button. The performance of the engine was declared to be perfect. Except for a few delays, the plans for the opening of the exhibition are now settled.

A Well-Hated Man.

Washington, April 25.—The Chilian incident is closed, and Minister Egan is coming for his action in sheltering refugees Fuentes for his action in sheltering refugees Fuente and Holly, and the Chilians are incensed with him because of his alleged connivance at their escape when instructed to harbor them in the legation no longer. He gave them asylum as political refugees; but was informed by the department that they were not entitled to protection on that ground. When he turned them out, in observance of his instructions, Holly escaped; but Fuentes was captured by the guard that surrounded the legation. Judge Porter, who succeeds Mr. Egan as minister to Chili, will start for Santiago on May 20th. Mr. Egan, it is said, will not await his arrival, but will start for home in a few days, leaving Consul McCreary in charge.

French Drough Relieved.

Paris, April 25.—Long-needed rain fell near Havre and Bordeaux on Monday, but elsewhere in France the drouth continues to wither the crops. Throughout Italy losses have resulted from the unprecedented dryness of the season. Outside of Sicily the damage already done is estimated at £1,000,000. Agricultural districts in Southern Russia are suffering from severe frosts and in Germany the drouth is unbroken. In Austria-Hungary it has resulted in disastrous fires in forests and small villages have been destroyed. A dispatch from Cairo says that unusual cold has retarded the cotton crop.

The Labor War at Hull.

London, April 25.—Another incendiary fire was started in Hull yesterday at the timber dock, but it was discovered and extinguished before doing much damage. Riotous crowds filled the streets near the docks and several fights took place this afternoon, in which a number of persons were injured.

Razors and shaving materials of best Sheffield make at Fox's, 78 Government street. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Garden tools at McLenan & McFeely's.

49er Hams and Glasgow Beef Hams at R. H. Jameson's, 33 Fort Street.

Some Meet With Trials and Disappointments When Buying.

Be Not Deceived!

SEE THAT YOU GET PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND!

Men and women who endure the torments and agonies of rheumatism, liver and kidney troubles, dyspepsia, nervousness, sleeplessness and neuralgia have sufficient to contend against without being subjected to other severe trials and disappointments.

It is now acknowledged on every hand that sufferers from the above mentioned diseases have a deliverer in Paine's Celery Compound—a medicine that never fails to bring relief and cure. The disappointments that the afflicted meet with from time to time are wholly due to the influence of those who are actuated by degrading and mercenary motives. When Paine's Celery Compound is asked for, by sufferers or their friends, the storekeeper will often prevail upon the buyer to take some other medicine which, he assures them, is just as good. There is no other medicine in the world that can for a moment compare with Paine's Celery Compound for curing the diseases just referred to. The dealer tries to sell some other preparation, simply because it pays a big, round profit. It is in this way that hundreds are misled and kept on in suffering and agony.

We believe it is only necessary to warn the public, so that they may be on their guard when buying. When you ask for Paine's Celery Compound, do not be persuaded to take any other medicine. If you cannot get what you ask for at once, go to some one who is always ready to sell what is wanted. Honest merchants are plentiful, so that there is no necessity of submitting to greedy and dishonest men who care not for your condition of health. Paine's Celery Compound means new life, vigor and extended years.

Pity the Poor Bank Clerk.

In bank circles just now the current topic of conversation touches the action of several boards in lopping off the engagements of many clerks. Among nearly all the monetary institutions the regulation prevails that clerks must not take unto themselves wives until they have passed beyond a fixed term of duty, and even then they must be in receipt of a salary large enough to place them in a position to meet the expense that such an undertaking involves.

Another rule that is required to be preserved inviolate is that clerks must not accommodate each other with temporary loans from the strong boxes placed under their care.

Breaches of these laws are liable to incur dismissal and it is reported that the penalty has been inflicted unsparingly. Clerks of the Bank of British North America have according to the report, been disciplined all over the province, no less than a dozen having received notice that their services are no longer desired. At the Toronto branch two hands, who are considered incompetent, will, at the request of the board, retire shortly, their improvement during the three years that their engagement continued not having been rapid enough to suit the directors. Other bank boards are also mentioned as having taken action to punish offenders against existing orders, and the Imperial bank is named. A couple of clerks who, contrary to the rules, were involved in a transaction with promissory notes by which one obtained relief from a temporary financial embarrassment, were reported as relieved from duty. Mr. Wilkie, cashier of the Imperial bank, gave an absolute denial of the rumor that the bank officials had recently discharged any clerks for the reason stated, but from other sources it was learned that two of the clerks had been suspended, one for advancing a loan to a fellow-employee, and the other for receiving the said loan. This morning again it was reported that both had been reinstated.—Toronto Telegram.

Miss Etta Hilbert
of Lawrence, Mass.

Her Parents were in Despair

But She Was Brought Into Healthy Girlhood by

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Mr. Edward Hilbert, of 183 Broadway, Lawrence, Mass., sends us the following:

"Ten years ago our child was born. Having lost six children we were naturally anxious as to the health of this one. What was our dismay and sorrow to find that she was apparently doomed to the same fate as the others. She had little strength as a baby, and did not improve as she grew older. When about 2 1-2 years old she began to have

Fainting Spells,

dropping wherever she happened to be. At these times she would turn black and appeared at the point of death. Doctors told us she was in a very bad way from

Heart Trouble

Nothing that we gave her did any good until, in utter desperation, we began giving her Hood's Sarsaparilla. She gradually began to improve, the fainting fits became less and less frequent and finally ceased entirely. Her general health improved until at the end of a year, having taken seven bottles, we stopped giving it to her. At this time she was 4 years old, and, although anxious lest the troubles might return, we ceased to worry, she seemed so well. She is now 10 years old and is as

Healthy and Rugged

a child as you will find anywhere and has never shown any indication of a return of the heart difficulty. During the past 6 years perhaps she has taken 3 bottles in all, we only giving it to her irregularly at times when she has complained of feeling tired in the spring and early summer. We feel that we owe a great deal to

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and cannot say too much in favor of it." EDWARD HILBERT, Lawrence, Mass.

Hood's Pills Cure **Liver Ills**

The Referendum in Switzerland.

Many misconceptions exist about the Referendum as it is used in Switzerland. These ought to be corrected. In some cantons the Referendum does not exist at all. In those cantons where it exists, it is of three kinds. There are the obligatory Referendum at Zurich, Berne, Lucerne, Soleure, Bale-campagne, Grisons, Argovie, Thurgovie; the facultative Referendum, that is, one taken upon the demand of a certain number of electors, at Lucerne, Bale-ville, Scaffhouse, Saint-Gall, Tessin, Vaud, Neufchatel, and Geneva; the partial Referendum, relating solely to some points named by the law, in Valais. In other cantons there is something resembling in a measure the facultative Referendum. In no canton, however, is the annual budget ever submitted to the Referendum. Berne formerly submitted to vote of the people a budget for four years, but that system is abolished. Democracy, pure and simple, by the Landsgemeinde, without representation, still exists at Uri, in the two Unterwaldens, the two Appenzells, and at Glaris. Besides these cantonal provisions, there is in the federal constitution a Referendum which dates from 1804 only. This Referendum, as finally passed in 1874, is a facultative one, the constitution providing that federal laws shall be submitted for adoption or rejection by the people, if a demand therefor is made by 30,000 active citizens or by eight cantons. This federal Referendum has been but sparingly used. From 1874 to the end of 1891, it was tried nineteen times, in twelve of which only was the result against the law. Of these twelve, three were afterwards presented with new modifications, and passed without any interference on the part of the people. In Switzerland one finds this limited kind of Referendum, so sparingly employed, useful. In great countries, however, where public affairs are intricate, and more or less mixed up with those of foreign states, the Referendum seems likely to have a disastrous effect, whether the population be intelligent or an ignorant and barbarous mass.—Professor C. Hilty, of the University of Berne.

Wall paper and room mouldings at Mellor's, Fort street, above Douglas.

Garden hose at McLennan & McFeely's.

WITH the advent of Spring comes the rain and sleet, and inclement weather generally. Then comes the antidote—

Currie's Coats.

Double Texture Perfect Proofed Scotch Tweed

They cannot get soaked through like the so-called proofed cloth coats, which after one wetting and drying shrink all out of shape.

Then CURRIE'S WATERPROOFS cost only half the price of these chemically proofed garments. 2-W8

RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 17.

To take effect at 8.00 a.m. on Friday, September 30th, 1892.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

BOUND SOUTH. READ UP.

Miles from Wellington.	STATIONS	No. 3 Passenger Saturdays & Sundays.	No. 1 Passenger Daily.
		Ar. 5.58 P M	Ar. 12.24 P M
0	WELLINGTON	5.54	12.20
3	EXTENSION	5.44	12.10
6	NANAIMO	5.19	11.45 A M
14	OYSTER BAY Siding	4.50	11.10
19	COMIAKEN'S	4.35	10.50
23	DOMINION	4.14	10.30
28	KOKSILAH	3.53	10.07
33	McPHERSON'S	3.33	9.47
38	COBBLE HILL	3.13	9.26
43	SHAWNIGAN LAKE	2.55	9.05
48	SUMMIT SIDING	2.34	8.44
53	GOLDSTREAM	2.14	8.25
58	ROBERTS	1.55	8.05
63	VICTORIA	Ar. 1.40	Ar. 7.50

NORTH BOUND. READ DOWN.

Miles from Victoria.	STATIONS	No. 4 Passenger Saturdays & Sundays.	No. 2 Passenger Daily.
		Dp. 2.30 P M	Dp. 8.00 A M
0	VICTORIA	2.34	8.04
5	ROBERTS	2.50	8.20
10	GOLDSTREAM	3.08	8.38
15	SUMMIT SIDING	3.28	8.58
20	SHAWNIGAN LAKE	3.50	9.20
25	COBBLE HILL	4.11	9.41
30	McPHERSON'S	4.30	9.57
35	KOKSILAH	4.54	10.21
40	DOMINION	5.14	10.41
45	COMIAKEN'S	5.33	10.58
49	OYSTER BAY Siding	5.53	11.15
54	NANAIMO	6.14	11.30
73	WELLINGTON	Ar. 6.29	Ar. 11.45 A M
			Dp. 12.14 P M
			Ar. 4.45

On Saturdays and Sundays

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.
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E. P. ROGERS, Tacoma, Wash.
Asst. Gen. Pgt. and Pass. Agt.

IMPERIAL CREAM TARTAR BAKING POWDER

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injurious

E. W. GILLETT, Toronto, Ont.

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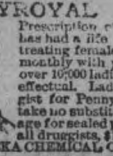
GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION

A SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE OF 30 YEARS TRY. Has cured thousands of cases of Nervous Prostration, Weakness of Brain, Poor Memory, Dizziness and all diseases caused by ignorance in youth. Six boxes are guaranteed to cure when all other medicines fail. One box $1.00; six boxes, $5.00. Manufactured by EUREKA CHEMICAL CO. Before. After. Detroit, Mich. Sold and sent anywhere by mail by LANGLEY & CO. Victoria B C. June10-1y



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Prescription of a physician who has had a life long experience in treating female diseases. Is used monthly with perfect success by over 10,000 ladies. Pleasant, safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Pennyroyal Wafers and take no substitute, or inclose post age for sealed particulars. Sold by all druggists, $1 per box. Address THE EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., DETROIT, MICH

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Complete Manhood AND HOW TO ATTAIN IT.

A Medical Work that Tells the Causes, Describes the Effects, Points the Remedy.

Scientifically the most valuable, artistically the most beautiful medical book ever published; 96 pages; every page bearing a half-tone illustration in tints. Subjects treated:—

Nervous Debility, Impotency, Sterility, Development, Varicocele, The Husband, Those Intending Marriage, etc.

Every man who would know the Grand Truths, the Plain Facts, the Old Secrets and New Discoveries of Medical Science as applied to Married Life, who would atone for past follies and avoid future pitfalls, should write for this WONDERFUL LITTLE BOOK.

It will be sent free, under seal, while the edition lasts. Address the publishers,

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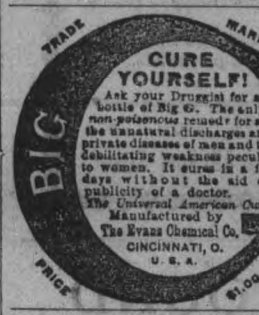
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CURE YOURSELF!
Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only non-poisonous remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men and the debilitating weakness peculiar to women. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor. The Universal American Cure. Manufactured by The Evans Chemical Co. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.
PRICE
$1.00

KEEPS YOU IN HEALTH. DUNN'S FRUIT SALINE DELIGHTFULLY REFRESHING.

A safeguard against infectious diseases. Sold by chemists throughout the world. W.G. DUNN & CO. Works—Croydon, England.

LANGLEY & CO., Victoria, Agents for B.C.

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An Atlantic Voyage

Tickets for passage to or from Great Britain and Europe issued at LOWEST RATES. Berths reserved by telegraph without extra charge.

HALL, GOEPEL & CO.,

AGENTS,

Cunard, Inman and White Star Steamship Lines

Municipal Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the reports of the City Engineer and City Assessor in regard to the grading of and laying sidewalks upon Stanley Avenue, between Fort Street and Mr. Andean's property, and Montrose Avenue, between Blackwood and Jones Streets, Showing the proportion in which the assessment is proposed to be made on the various portions of the real property benefited by the said improvements respectively, in accordance with the "Local Improvement By-Law," are now open for inspection at the Office of the City Assessor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office, Victoria B.C., March 30, 1893.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES ON West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced Price $30 per acre; half cash, balance on time Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, m23-1f 55 Third street Victoria

VICTORIA OPTICAL CO.,

The Leading Opticians. 100 Government St.

Perfected Spectacles and Eye-glasses on hand and carefully adjusted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Optical goods of every description. Repairing in all branches done with neatness and despatch. No fancy prices.

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THE ROBERTS SAFETY Water Tube MARINE BOILER

FOR YACHTS, LAUNCHES, AND OTHER STEAMERS.

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SAFE, Reliable, Simple, Light Weight, Economical, No Shop Repairs, Small Space. Send for Illustrated Pamphlet and other reading matter, with hundreds of enthusiastic letters from purchasers and engineers.

Also Triple Expansion and Compound Marine Engines for Yachts and other Steamers. Large Marine Boilers a specialty.

DOTY ENGINE WORKS CO.

MANUFACTURERS,

TORONTO, - ONTARIO.

No. 190.

A BY-LAW

For the appointment of a Commissioner or Commissioners of Sewers.

Whereas it is advisable to appoint a Commissioner or Commissioners to superintend sewerage and to define his or their duties;

Therefore be it enacted by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria:

Section 1. The Council may appoint by resolution one or more persons (not however exceeding three in all) to be Commissioner or Commissioners to manage and superintend the construction of sewerage work.

Section 2. The said Commissioner or Commissioners shall be appointed by the Council of the said Corporation, and shall hold office only at the pleasure of the Council, and for the period prescribed and limited in and otherwise under and subject to sub-section 98 of section 104 of the Municipal Act, 1892.

COMMISSIONERS' DUTIES.

Section 3. The duty of the said Commissioner or Commissioners shall be:

(a) To perform the duties devolving upon the Sewerage Commissioners under the agreement made the 20th day of December, 1890, between Alexander McBean and the Corporation of the City of Victoria, and under the sewerage contract No. 1.

(b) To examine all accounts and claims in respect of the above mentioned agreement and contract, and to report thereon to the Municipal Council.

(c) To sign all cheques drawn in respect of accounts and claims connected with the above mentioned agreement and contract.

(d) To sign cheques (subject to the conditions of sub-section c hereof) for drawing out the funds now standing to the credit of the corporation under the sewerage loan fund (by-law 1890) or sewerage special deposit account, being the balance of the money obtained under the sewerage loan by-law, 1890, and the accrued interest thereon.

(e) To settle all disputes which may from time to time arise between the Chief Engineer, the Engineer, Inspector or Inspectors or others and the contractor (McMcBean) in connection with the sewerage work.

Section 3. The Mayor of the City of Victoria is hereby authorized to countersign cheques drawn by the Sewerage Commissioner or Sewerage Commissioners.

No cheques shall be paid at the bank which has not got the Mayor's signature thereon.

This by-law may be cited as the Sewer Commissioners' By-Law, 1893.

Passed the Municipal Council on the 17th day of April, 1893. Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed the Council the 19th day of April, 1893.

(L. S.) ROBERT BEAVEN, Mayor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, Clerk Municipal Council.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria on the 19th day of April, 1893, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that any one desirous of applying to have such by-law or any part thereof quashed must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard on that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

CHINA AND THE CHINESE.

Powerful and Original Descriptions of the Flowery Kingdom.

REFLECTIONS ON CHINESE QUESTION

Damage Done By Missionaries — The Coolie as He Really Is—Abominable Cruelties Committed—The Nursery of Foul Diseases.

(By Capt. H. J. Robertson, Moresby Island.)

There probably is not to-day a man in British Columbia or on the Pacific coast better qualified to discourse upon the Chinese question than Capt. Robertson of Moresby Island. The major portion of Capt. Robertson's long, stirring and wonderfully varied life was spent among the people of the Flowery Kingdom. He has seen them in every conceivable phase of life, and no man gifted with the acute observation and retentive memory of the captain can pass through such awful scenes as he describes without forming very strong opinions. Indeed, the history of Capt. Robertson's life if published would throw into the shade the most powerful efforts of fancy and imaginative genius ever penned. Knowing what he does about the Chinese, Capt. Robertson fully realizes the tremendous importance of the question, and although his forebodings of coming evil to the white race may not be fully shared by all, the intelligent readers cannot fail to recognize in the warning given by the talented writer matter for careful consideration. The captain's remarks upon the missionaries and their labors among the Chinese will come as a revelation to many who have been led to understand that those gentlemen are leading a far different life; who believe that the missionaries among the Chinese are making vast strides, and are living lives of Christian abnegation and toiling for the advancement of the Christian faith. The remainder of Capt. Robertson's interesting review of the Chinese question will be published in a few days.

CHAPTER I.

THE GREAT CHINESE QUESTION

The historian Robertson says:—"There are three things in this world which deserve no quarter:—Hypocrisy, Pharisaism and tyranny."

Editor Times: A Victoria correspondent of the Vancouver World on Feb. 17th writes: "This afternoon was spent in discussing the threadbare subject, Chinese immigration."

It is evident that this writer, like many others, unfortunately for British Columbia, thinks that any time spent in discussing any measure brought up for the protection or welfare of the working class and the helpless poor is simply so much time lost; that our Heaven-directed executive and their coadjutors should attend strictly to business; i. e., forward the chimerical schemes of their philanthropic friends and supporters (not forgetting themselves) that have been so very effective in filling the pockets of the few and in doing injury to our province in the past.

From knowledge gained from bitter, practical experience in China and British Columbia, I am firmly convinced that the Chinese question is one beyond all others the most vital. It is the gravest menace that threatens the welfare of the white race, morally, physically and intellectually. It is, I believe, utterly impossible for the white race to withstand the insidious influence of the Chinese. Neither the rich (i. e., self-contained) United States of America nor British Columbia with its latent possibilities, now one of the poorest states, can afford to allow the present state of things to continue. In order that a very few may live a life of sloth and sensuality, the outcome of injustice and fraud, our people are seemingly doomed to degeneration.

Several writers from their particular standpoint have made known to the world their views on this subject. Some have written from hearsay, others from book knowledge, others from the observations made during a few days, weeks, months or years, but very few from actual experience of many years. The last mentioned are surely worthy to speak with authority.

The humanitarian, looking beyond self, sees in the typical Chinaman a creature of circumstance who has no voice in the affairs of his own land, and whose natural instinct is cunning, the inheritance of slavish fear, passed down to him through countless generations of serfs; a human being to be pitied rather than condemned for his moral delinquencies.

The hypocrite, the typical missionary, under the guise of religion, sees in the Chinese a means to extract from benevolence the means to live a life of sloth. With the missionary the end justifies the means.

The Pharisee finds in the Chinese a most effective instrument with which to coerce and demoralize the poor of our race, by forcing them to compete with slave labor. What matters it to the Pharisee if our laboring men and boys are driven by starvation to theft, or our women and girls to worse?

The swashbucklers say the Chinese will make splendid food for powder, setting down his stolidity for bravery, without knowing the truth of it, and predict that at some future time the Chinese will, by force of arms, conquer the world. Some of our physicians find in the Chinese propagators and transmitters of malignant diseases beyond compare, aided by that relic of barbarism, "order-in-council," which is held up to the people with the cry, "stand and deliver!"

The Dominion lawyers find in the Chinese a perfect bonanza. What matters it to them if the Chinese destroy all trade, drain the country of its capital and murder people?

The birds of prey find the Chinese a convenient medium for sucking the life's blood out of the poor workwomen. Robbery associations, monopolists, and certain manufacturers cry out, "We must, we will have slave labor; we will not have our profits reduced."

The imperial government, having due regard to the necessity of having agents (in whom regard for human life is an unknown quantity), able and willing to carry, introduce and spread that blessed Christian agency, opium, over the civilized world, expressly stipulated, and gently (very) persuaded the Manchoo (miscalled Chinese) government to insert in the treaty signed at Pekin on Oct. 23rd, 1860, free coolie emigration. "The Chinese will retaliate," is the bugbear cry of our politicians, to further their own ends, and of many of these purely disinterested writers. We must not offend one individual of 400,000,000 people who, in return for our poisoning some of their surplus millions will be our allies should we have any trouble with the Russian Bear. It is therefore plainly our duty to propitiate this great nation, do homage, humiliate ourselves, make burnt offerings, allow them to demoralize our people, for it may come to pass that some warrior may arise and overrun the earth; so to propitiate this warrior we should (it is our bounden duty) sacrifice our people now. It rests with our people, not with their paid servants, to decide whether the immolation is to be proceeded with. It also rests with our people to judge whether this childish twaddle to which I refer is quite disinterested, or intended to gull and intimidate the credulous and ignorant.

CHAPTER II.

OF CRITICISM.

Fully understanding that any writings on this subject will have to undergo a searching criticism, not only by those in favor of but those who are against Chinese slave labor, and having had considerable practical experience in China and with the Chinese, and with the firm belief that some of this experience may be useful to my fellow-men, I venture to address them on this question, Chinese slave labor, from the standpoint of humanity, proving that the dire effects of "Heaven's light" on the Chinese will inevitably react on the white race on the Pacific coast, as it has in other parts of the world, where it has been introduced by the Chinese. Our safety lies in stopping Chinese immigration now and forever. It is quite true that a few may not realize such large profits, but they will simply have to try and live with less in order that our poor may live, not in luxury, but in the actual necessities of civilization.

Man is more or less changed by his surroundings. I came of several generations of seamen and was brought up from childhood on the sea. I claim to be no better, and I hope but little worse, than my compeers. Seafaring men are not a religious class. Their strong point is humanity. If they use you hard one minute they will give you a fair share of all they have the next. They are not ready writers; the experience gained in their voyage through life is rarely made public outside their own circle, and there must be something radically wrong before they take pen in hand to address the public.

The danger threatening our people and our homes and property through mal-administration is so great that it is the bounden duty of everyone to add his mite for the general good. I will do my best according to my light to place my experience before the public. My statements are the truth, although my skill in making them known may not be up to the standard. I appreciate the fact that I have taken in hand a severe task. Have I sufficient experience to justify my writing on the Chinese question? My readers shall judge.

CHAPTER III.

MY ADVENTURES IN CHINA.

I arrived at Shanghai in February, 1853, and left for British Columbia on Aug. 7th, 1887. Except a few months' holidays during 1870, I never left the country further than travelling up and down the coast. I have had dealings with all sorts and conditions, from the viceroy of the province down to the coolie. I have seen the Chinese at their best and at their worst; during their happiest and at their last moments before death; in their houses and in their hovels, and in the open places where they have been dragged to die, writhing in the agonies of cholera, dysentery and small-pox; after battle, accident and wreck, and before execution. I have fought for and against them, afloat and ashore. I have commanded them fighting against the rebels, beating off pirates, and struggling for life during the typhoon, when death seemed almost inevitable, and also when they were suffering from famine.

I have been wrecked three times during typhoons; on one occasion some of my crew, under the influence of opium, had a rope around my neck to strangle me. Another time after wreck I was dragged with a rope around my neck and my hands lashed behind my back and tried for my life, charged with being an opium smuggler. I was once taken by pirates after being nearly smothered by stink-pot-fire. I have undergone some of their little pleasantries for hours when death would have been most welcome. I have heard them shrieking in their rage: "Strike, cut, kill the foreign devil!" For cruel treatment or abuse? No, for stopping the pay for bad work. But I am not writing my life in China, but simply proving by these facts that I have had some little experience of the Chinese.

I have, at different times, on divers works, employed many thousands of Chinese, including skilled artificers, artisans and the coolie, the beasts of burden of the country, just a short remove from the brute beast. The Chinese generally follow the callings of their forefathers for generations, and it may safely be said that as husbandmen, artificers and imitators they have few superiors, if any. They have overcome great difficulties and executed stupendous works, but their tools and implements are of the same primitive order to-day as they were three thousand years ago, and their designs are as crude to-day as they were in the olden time; in fact, they make little or no change and bitterly oppose all change. As artists they are not even within measurable distance of the Japanese, and notwithstanding their stolid contempt for death under certain conditions, one Jap in their own country, on their own roads and amongst their own people can make half a dozen of them run with their tails on end like a flock of frightened sheep.

CHAPTER IV.

THE CHINESE COOLIE.

"Man is the sum of all animals in structure as in development." The typical coolie is the descendant of animal men, after thousands of years of oppression, culminating under the last two and a half centuries of the Manchoo rule, or misrule. He has no voice in his own land; he is always the serf of the Tartar, his badge of servitude a shorn pate and queue. He is also subject absolutely to the will of the elder of the family, from his great grandfather or grandmother down to his elder brother, as occasion requires. He or she can be sold into bondage for certain works, or for the vilest purposes, for a term of years or forever. The unborn child is sold on chance. If it turns out a boy the purchaser rejoices; if a girl he curses, and if the girl cannot be sold again she is drowned like a blind puppy. A very small sum will purchase human beings for the vilest purposes without let or hindrance from the authorities. Men are sometimes sold as substitutes for execution, and go willingly and suffer death with stolid indifference. The Chinese say: "With money you can command devils; without money you cannot even command a man." Again, "I will come if you beat me, if you curse me, if you use me vilely, but not if you cut my pay." For money the coolie will submit to any and every indignity; for money he will commit any crime; having little regard for his own life he has none for the life of other persons. If he be caught and condemned he will suffer death without a murmur; it was his fate, and it is useless to contend against fate. He will cheat every person he has dealings with, he will tell the truth only under torture unless there is some money consideration; for money he will say anything you wish. He is subject to every known vice. Sodomy is an established institution of his country, therefore not a crime. He is most filthy in his person and habits. His vocabulary is stocked profusely with the vilest, obscene oaths and indecent gestures. In all his moods, in anger as in jest, in buying or selling, from the grey-bearded men and aged women down to the child that can just speak—from one and all nothing but obscenity. And all appear to take great pleasure in teaching foreign children their vile actions and oaths. Where European parents can afford it their children are sent out of China before they arrive at an age to understand.

The fearful struggles of his progenitors for life and food has produced a human being lost to all sense of moral obligations. From my experience I cannot truthfully say that there is one redeeming ethical trait in the typical (i. e. low-class) Chinaman's character.

"John Chinaman, my jo, John, when nature first began
To make the ugliest thing she could, she made a Chinaman.
She took a monkey's head, John, and caused a tail to grow,
And this it was the origin of John Chinaman, my jo.

CHAPTER V.

OF RELIGION AND STOICISM.

The Chinese do not affect religion, they follow and conform to the customs and ceremonies of their forefathers. Every known event from birth to death and after death, to the manes of the dead; also in all their business relations, each and all have their prescribed ceremonies which are performed by some of the family or by proxy, varying in degree according to their means. Dedications are annually made on the graves of their relations, of cooked food, from a large roast pig, the Chinaman's great delicacy, with fruit, wine and cakes in abundance, by the rich, down to the basin of rice with a small piece of pork, by the poor; burnt offerings in like proportion. The rich have all they were accustomed to on earth sent to their manes by burning paper invitations, the poor according to their means. Each year the graves are put in order and the professional howlers, women, get off some of the most horrible music the human animal, after years of practice, can emit. I can only describe this music by comparing it with the syren steam whistle, making due allowance for strength. Herein lies the grand secret of the Chinese desire to have their bones interred in their own country. It is not love of country at all. Let a foreigner, out of sympathy or curiosity, walk near these sweet singers, and obscenity that nearly makes his hair stand on end is the result.

Beyond the foregoing all the religion the Chinese have is comprised in pantheistic fatalism. They believe that everything is predestined, and nothing depends on man; nothing follows man's calculations; his whole life is arranged by fate. Everything is settled beforehand, so it is no use to fret over this transitory life. Wife, children, pay, position, rank, are all predestined; every thing he eats or drinks is predestined; everything may be overcome, but not fate; the man can but his fate cannot; herein lies the keynote of all their action: "Have got good chance. No got good chance," is their everlasting cry.

I will give an example of the stolidity of the Chinese when condemned to death. It happened in Saunghai city while it was held by the rebels. Three men, Imperialists, were brought down to the tea gardens near the quarters of the chiefs. One of them was thrown down, his head cut off at one blow, his body ripped up and slashed across, the heart taken out, chopped in pieces and held on the points of the swords, then eaten, the two others looking on. The second, then the last, submitted without a murmur; not a cry for mercy. Why? Fate. I could cite numerous instances of the same nature, but this is the only one where the wretches ate a piece of their victim. Again, I have seen Chinese, for a few dollars' worth of wreckage, risk the rifle shot of the watchman. I have seen them risk their lives for the smallest gain; so small that even our poorest would hardly take it as a gift.

They have great belief in the fatidical power of their bonzis (priests) and Fonz Shin, geomancy, Tein (sky) Te (earth) everything good is brought about by Tein; everything bad from Te. All dedications are made to Te that it may not injure them. Tein and Te, Feng, (wind), Shin (water), are always consulted through their bonzis before any transaction of any importance, social or otherwise, is undertaken. This governs their life.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE MISSIONARIES.

Have the foreign missionaries with all the millions extracted under the guise of religion from the benevolent, changed this? Let my readers judge. Hudyn's Dictionary of Dates has some startling facts thereon. A. D. 635, the Nestorian Christians were permitted to preach; in 845, after 210 years, they were proscribed and extirpated. In 1692 Jesuits were admitted; 1724-32, they were expelled. In 1812 an edict was promulgated against Christianity; notwithstanding this the missionaries forced themselves upon the Chinese under cover of our guns. The immensity of the trouble they have caused in China is proof positive that they are extremely objectionable. That the efforts of a few of these men are highly commendable is true, some of them are humanitarians, especially the medical class, who do much good. Some of the women do good by teaching the poorer class to earn their living by sewing, but what is gained in this way is lost when the typical missionary undertakes to explain the Christian doctrine of the trinity. The cunning Chinese, judging others by himself, has very little belief in man's goodness, more particularly the goodness of the Fan Quai (foreign devil.) The life of many foreigners is made public by their servants, consequently the good effected by the humane is obliterated by the pretender and hyprocrite. The good suffer for the bad. Intelligent Chinese will say, "Yes, foreign man too much savee; make ship, make engine, make gun; too much savee fightee, but your Joss man is wise like the tortoise; he too much dam fool." They compare the works of humanity with the writings of their great philosopher, Confucius, and say it is good; it is according to his golden rule. No doubt there are some who believe the Chinese who claim to be Christians; others, whose wish is father to the thought, proclaim to the world the wonderful progress they are making in China. There is one thing, that a Chinaman is, anything you wish; the highest price always fetches him. There are thousands who claim to be Christians to get the protection of the foreigners. This is the source of much trouble; they will carry on their rascalities, and when caught will call on the missionaries to get their consuls to intercede, claiming that they are persecuted because they are Christians. There may be Chinese Christians, but I do not think there are. Further, I think it is impossible to change the hereditary bias of this race except through fusion with the whites. If there is any man, woman or child that has a few cents to spare, and cannot dispose of them amongst our own poor, let them walk down, if not too far, and throw the money into the the harbor; it will do equally as much good as giving it to the poor (?) foreign missionary.

(To be continued.)

IF *Old Noah had worn a Rigby Waterproof he could have made the Ararat voyage in quicker time, for he could have stayed on deck during the shower*

"Rigby"

POROUS WATERPROOF CLOTHING AND CLOTH

Rigby is the only chemical compound that will waterproof woollen fabrics so that they will remain waterproof forever. It cannot be washed, boiled or scoured out of the cloth once proofed, and of no other chemical waterproof can this be truthfully said.

Rigby is used for both ladies' and gentlemen's garments, and is made into suits, overcoats, cloaks, wraps, just the same as any other woolen fabric. The texture, feeling, or appearance of the cloth is not in any way changed by Rigby proofing.

It keeps you warm, dry and comfortable, without confining the body or preventing the free respiration of the skin, and this is its great advantage over rubber garments.

No one in this climate can afford to be without a Rigby—

POROUS, WATERPROOF, SANITARY, ECONOMICAL, COMFORTABLE.

To be had of all Dry Goods and Furnishing Goods Houses throughout the Dominion.

ap19 26

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR The Celebrated

CHOCOLAT MENIER

Annual Sales Exceed **33 MILLION LBS.**

For Samples sent Free, write to C. ALFRED CHOUILLOU, MONTREAL.

WHEN you buy Eddy's Matches I'm told.
Though it seems a most strange paradox,
The boxes are full as they'll hold,
Yet **matchless** you'll find every box.

Buy only

EDDY'S MATCHES.

The Best.

Mammoth Works:
HULL, CANADA.

NEW GOODS Imported Direct from the English Market.

SCOTCH TWEED SUITS FROM $23 to $35.
IRISH SERGE SUITS FROM $28 to $35.
PANTS FROM $6 to $12.

COME EARLY and get first choice.

Walter D. Kinnaird.

THE CASH TAILOR, 46 JOHNSON STREET

ap8lm

PURE FERTILIZER.

To Farmers, Gardeners and the Public:

THE B. C. ENTERPRISE MANUFACTURING Co.

Are prepared to fill orders in any quantity for **Pure Bone Fertilizer,** either **Crushed, Coarse, Ground, Meal or Flour.** Would also call attention to the fact that they have prepared a special **Lawn Fertilizer.** Ask your grocer for it. Sold in 2½, 5 and 10lb. packages.

For large quantities special prices. Apply

COR. BROAD & PANDORA STS. WORKS: CAREY ROAD.

ap15-d&w

C. E. PERRY, Mem Inst. C.E., P.L. M. S. DAVYS, M.E. H. GRAY, C.E., P.L.

PERRY, GRAY & DAVYS

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS

Provincial Land Surveyors, Real Estate & Mining Brokers

Railway Reconnaissance and Location Contracts taken. Estimates Prepared. Prospecting Outfits Organized. Mines Reported on and Assays Furnished.

In connection with our Engineering and Surveying Department, we are opening up an office at Nelson, in the now famous Kootenay District, for the purpose of handling Real Estate and Mining in all its branches. Our partner Mr. M. S. Davys having resided in the Kootenay country for the past five years, and successfully developed valuable mining properties there is thus able to furnish reliable information as to location and values of properties.

OFFICES—
VICTORIA Room 4, Spencer's Arcade Government Street. NELSON, B.C.

New Telegraph Hotel.

Accommodation for 100 guests. This hotel is a three-story brick, with basement; has electric light and gas, and all the modern conveniences, and commands a fine view of the harbor. Terms, from $1 to $2 per day.

daw JOHNATHAN MERRIFIELD.

THOS. SPENCE,

Notary Public and Land Agent

KELOWNA

Okanagan Mission, B.C.

ly. tw

STEAMBOATS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY

THE FAST MAIL LINE.

No Change of Cars, Pacific to Atlantic.

THE SHORT ROUTE TO

New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Montreal, Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Paul and all Points East and Southeast.

Fares $5 to $10 Less than any Other Route.

Luxurious Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars Upholstered Tourist Cars, Free Colonist Sleepers.

Through Rates and Tickets to and from Europe by all Steamship Lines.

The Imperial Highway to the Orient.

EMPRESS OF INDIA,
EMPRESS OF CHINA,
EMPRESS OF JAPAN.

For Rates, Sailing Lists, and all information, apply at the Company's office, corner Government and Fort Streets.

ALLAN CAMERON, Agent.
GEO. McL. BROWN, District Passenger Agent, Vancouver.

THE

Northern Pacific

STEAMSHIP COMPANY

IN CONNECTION WITH

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC Railroad Company,

the Shortest Route to

Japan and China.

Proposed Sailing of Steamers:

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

WILL LEAVE VICTORIA

S. S. MOGUL, April 19,
S. S. VICTORIA, May 10,
S. S. TACOMA, June 11,

And thereafter the permanent service of the Company's regular steamers.

For freight or passage apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO., Gen. Agts. Trounce Avenue, Victoria, or

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Agt. N. P. R. R. Co., Victoria. se20

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

STEAMER

JOAN

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria ..... Tuesday 5 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox ..... Wednesday, 7 a.m.
" Comox for Vaidez Island every alternate Thursday at ..... 7 a.m.
Returning same day
" Comox for Nanaimo ..... Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria ..... Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria Store street.

THE OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot Folsom street,

For Honolulu,

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Wednesday, May 10, 1893, 2 p.m.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New Zealand Steel Screw Steamer

Mariposa ..... THURSDAY, May 25th, 1893 8 p.m.

Or immediately on arrival of the Express Train.

For freight or passage apply at office, 327 Market street, San Francisco.

no2 J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO. General Agents.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails.

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 11 A.M.

City of Puebla - - - April 29

H. E. CROFTON & CO., Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE No. 19

Taking effect March 25, 1893

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday, at 2 o'clock, a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 13 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

LEAVE VICTORIA for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 12 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 3 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.
For Pender Island Wednesday at 7 o'clock.
For Moresby Island Friday at 7 o'clock.

LEAVE NEW WESTMINSTER for Victoria, Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Pender Island Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this co. will leave for Ft. Simpson and intermediate ports every Monday at 12 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will establish trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the first and 15th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing the Time Table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.

G. A. CARLTON, General Agent.

THE VICTORIA DAILY TIMES, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1893

SITUATIONS VACANT.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of One Cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

WANTED—Agents to sell our choice and hardy Nursery Stock. We have many new special varieties, both in fruits and ornamentals to offer, which are controlled only by us. We pay commission or salary. Write us at once for terms, and secure choice of territory. MAY BROTHERS, Nurserymen, Rochester, N.Y. ap13-10t

WANTED—Pushing Canvasser of good address. Liberal salary and expenses paid weekly; Permanent position. BROWN BROS. CO., Nurserymen, Portland, Oregon. mar25-m s & w k-3m

WANTED—A girl or middle aged woman, to do cooking in a small family. No children. Apply 118 Yates St. ap1 tf

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of One Cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

A MARRIED MAN urgently wants employment in office, or as canvasser or in any capacity whatever. Capable of undertaking any duties. Several years in Victoria. R., Times office. mar28-tf

WANTED—Insurance upon merchants, stocks, household goods, dwellings and stores by the Alliance Assurance Co. (capital $24,000,000). Dalby & Claxton, agents. fe23-tf

WANTED—ONE THOUSAND lives to insure in the Great Western Life Assurance Co. Dalby & Claxton, agents. fe23-tf

BOARD AND LODGING.

FURNISHED ROOM, with board. Apply 131 Fort St. ap22-tf

BOARD WANTED—Young man wants room and board, about 15 minutes from Post Office; over the Bay preferred; private family. Address X., Times office.

MONEY TO LOAN.

TO LOAN—Money in large or small sums upon first mortgage by the "York-shire Guarantee and Securities Corporation. Dalby & Claxton, agents. fe23-tf

FOR SALE.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of One Cent a word for each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—One complete set of household furniture. Apply 11 Trounce Avenue. ap21-5t

FOR SALE—Banner Oats, for seed. Apply to J. H. Wilson Brown, South Saanich, or Munroe Miller, 77 Johnson St. ap3-tf

FOR SALE—200 acres at Toquart. Apply to H. F. Heisterman & Co. mar25 1m

FOR SALE—Cheap, one horse, harness and light express wagon. Apply to the Victoria Transfer Company, Broughton St. m31-tf

FOR SALE—165 acres of the West Saanich Road, 11 miles from Victoria, ½ mile from Saanich Arm. 50 acres good bottom land, easily cleared. A splendid sheep farm. Good hunting and fishing. A small lake on property. Price $1,600. For particulars apply P. O. Box 104, Union, B.C. fe24-tf

FOR SALE—Ten acres of very fine land, suitable for chicken or small fruit ranch, all cleared, well drained and under cultivation, six miles from city, on Saanich road. Apply to Dalby & Claxton. fe23-tf

FOR SALE—Ten roomed house, new, two minutes from Oak Bay avenue tram line, will be sold for $1000 less than would have been taken a year ago. Apply to Dalby & Claxton. fe23-tf

FOR SALE—One half interest in a good milk business, with 28 cows and 7 horses, also 20 fine young heifers, and all kinds of farming implements, with a good run of customers; also 75 pigs, old and young, also one farm of 172 acres. For further particulars apply to James N. Algar, Nanaimo, B. C., Cranberry District n11-tf-d-w

TO LET.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of One Cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

TO LET—One store, also the upper flat of Pierre Block, containing 9 rooms, bath, etc. Partly furnished. Apply on premises, 100 Douglas St. ap21-1m

TO LET—On first of May, a new two story house; bath room and other modern conveniences; rent $18; near Dallas Road. Apply 109 Menzies St., or J. Piercy, Yates St. ap19-2w

TO LET—New cottages—4 rooms, $7, including water; one larger, with bath, $12. Apply Mrs. P. Wilson, 185 Douglas St., or Clarke St., Spring Ridge. ap14-1m

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION for light house-keeping at Miss McCandlish's, 63 Superior St., James Bay. ap3 tf

TO LET—Suite of rooms for housekeeping to a respectable couple. Stove and water. Mrs. Wharton, 15 Caledonia Ave. m28-1m

TO LET—Story and a half cottage, South Turner St. Five rooms and bath, garden, etc. Apply Skene Lowe, 45 Carr St. mar22-tf

TO LET—A seven roomed dwelling, centrally located. Bath, hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences. Apply Morrow, Holland & Co., 44 Broad Street. mar7-tf

TO LET.—Twenty acres of fine "market garden" land, three miles from city. Apply to Dalby & Claxton. fe23-tf

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med., Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V. S., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Bray's Livery 109 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417. VICTORIA, B. C.

PHYSICIANS.

H. D. LEITCH, M.D., Physician and Surgeon. Office—Driard Block, Victoria, B.C.; Telephone 426. Residence—129 Quadra Street, near North Park Street; Telephone 181. Specialty—Diseases of Women and Diseases of Rectum. fe15-tf

DRS. HALL & MACKECHNIE, Ernest Hall, M.D., L.R.C.P., Edinburgh, Moorefields Eye Hospital; late assistant in Central Throat and Ear Hospital, London, S. N. MacKechnie, M.B., Toronto University. Specialties—Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Glasses adjusted to imperfect Vision. Artificial eyes supplied. Office, Jewel Block, cor. Yates and Douglas Sts., Victoria.

MRS. McGREGOR, MIDWIFE. 137 Cormorant Street.

PROF. TOTTENHAM, Rheumatism and Neuralgia Specialist, Will be at home to patients on and after 1 o'clock p.m. daily at his residence, No. 56 Pandora Street. City Agents—: Thos. Shotbolt, Druggist, Johnson St.; C. E. Jones, Druggist, 36 Government Street; R. J. Atwood, Druggist, Douglas street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

QUEEN'S MARKET.
L. GODDARD,
Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher, Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS.
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 106

JOHN J. AUSTIN
NOTARY PUBLIC
Real Estate and General Agent. Loans negotiated. Town and Country Property for sale. 1 Bloe Government street, Victoria. P.O. Box 81.

Wall paper and room mouldings at Mellor's, Fort street, above Douglas. *

Garden hose at McLennan & McFeely's. *

ARCHITECTS.

THOMAS HOOPER
ARCHITECT.
Office over SPENCER'S ARCADE, Government street. fy5-tf

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT,
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe20tf

MUSICAL.

MR. ROBERT GEDDES
TEACHER OF GUITAR AND BANJO
Classes or private lessons. Apply at the Conservatory of Music, 97 Quadra street.

BANJO AND GUITAR INSTRUCTIONS
By Chicago's popular banjo player and guitarist, PROF. T. W. REAMER. Rare chance for beginners and advanced pupils. Room 73, Five Sisters Block. (Take elevator). Can be engaged for first-class entertainments only. m10 tf

GEO. W. FUGGLE,
PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER.
Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders eft at factory, 76 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice. Violins Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P. O Box 22.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.
Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m., on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, Secretary. ja13

SONS OF ERIN
Meet in Pioneer Hall, Broad St., on second Wednesday in each month, at 8 p. m. All Irishmen are invited to join.
RICHARD ACKLAND, Hon. Sec'y.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS
Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
fe13 SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE,
No. 1, A. F. & A.M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
ja16 C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE
No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. jy28 A. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH
Chapter, No. 126, G.R.B. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street, sojourning companions cordially invited.
1-19 E. LAN LEY, [illegible] K.

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 4,
Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knight are cordially invited to attend. E. J. FERGUSON, oct9 K. of R. & S.

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN
Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotsmen are invited to join.
F. C. SMITH Secretary.

SCAVENGERS.

PETER HANSEN
CITY SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders and prices reasonable.
Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets.
Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184. ju18

JOHN DOHERTY
GENERAL SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, or George Doughty, corner Fort and Blanchard streets, will be promptly attended to. Coal and wood for sale e29-1y

City of Victoria, British Columbia

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT DEBENTURES.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tenders for Broad Street Local Improvement Debentures," will be received at the office of the undersigned, on or before the 15th day of May, 1893, for the purchase of "Local Improvement Debentures, amounting to $10,788, payable in 10 years from Nov. 24, 1892, and bearing interest from that date at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, with principal and interest payable at Victoria, B. C.

The tenderer must state the net price at Victoria which he will pay.

In addition to the net price, the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest at 5 per cent. from 24th November, 1892, to whatever date the money is received by the City Treasurer.

The above debentures are issued under authority of the "The Broad Street Local Improvement Assessment By-Law, 1892," and are secured by a special rate imposed by that by-law, and on that security only.

The total assessed value of the whole real property ratable under the above by-law, according to the assessment roll of 1892, is $685,384.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office,
Victoria, B.C., April 22nd, 1893.

Municipal.

TAX ON DOGS.

Owners of Dogs are requested to take notice that the tax for the year 1893 on every dog within the City of Victoria is now due. The Provision of the Pound By-Law and the Revenue By-Law, 1889, will be enforced with respect to any such tax remaining unpaid from this date.

Mr. Robert Carter is authorized to collect the above tax

CHAS. KENT,
Collector.

Victoria, B.C., City Collector's Office,
City Hall April 29th, 1893.

AMUSEMENTS.

Celebration Committee

NOTICE.

THE REGATTA COMMITTEE
In connection with the 24th of May Celebration will meet at the City Hall,
THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 4th,
At 8 o'clock.

LIST OF COMMITTEE:

An officer each from H. M. S. Garnet, Nymphe and Champion; T. J. Jones, Capt. McIntosh, J. S. Yates, G. A. McTavish, T. S. Gore, G. A. Kirk, P. Wollaston, J. H. Innes, James H. Seeley, C. M. Page, Capt. Gaudin, H. D. Helmcken and Capt. J. G. Cox.

BEAUMONT BOGGS,
Victoria, April 26th. Secretary.

This space will be reserved for Committee Meeting Notices.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

THURSDAY, April 27th, 1893.

Grand Farewell Performance prior to his departure for the East of

MR. I. E. PHILO,

The talented and rising young Actor, in the title role of Alexander Dumas' Masterpiece,

"Monte Cristo,"

Assisted by the best local talent.

Special Scenery and Costumes,
Under the distinguished patronage of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Dewdney.
Admission, $1, 75c. and 50c. Reserved seats at Jamieson's. ap24 4t

VICTORIA THEATRE.

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

Wednesday, April 26th.

Carolyn Gage

And her Splendid Company, under the direction of Kent Thomas, presenting the French Military Drama,

"A CELEBRATED CASE,"

In a Prologue and Four Acts,
By M. M. D'Ennery & Comon, the authors of "The Two Orphans."

SEATS 50c. AND $1.00.
ON SALE AT JAMIESON'S.
ap24-3t

Grand Bazaar

—AND—

CONCERT

Will be given by

The Hebrew Ladies' Association,

In aid of the Building Fund, at their New Hall, Blanchard Street,

On May 2nd & 3rd

An Excellent Musical Programme During Each Day.

CONCERT on both evenings, commencing at 8 o'clock.
Admission, 25c., afternoon.
Children, 10c., do.
Refreshments, 25c. ap20-td

Entertainment

Under the auspices of the
W. C. T. U. and I. O. G. T.,
—IN THE—
Temperance Hall, on Wednesday April 26th.

Programme will consist of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Club Swinging, Fan Drill, Recitations, etc. Doors open at 7.30. Refreshments served. Admission 50 cents. ap24-3t

ZIPPORA MONTEITH,
Soprano.
Vocal instruction in English, French, German and Italian. Private and in class. Also pupils prepared for Oratorio and Opera.

F. VICTOR AUSTIN
Violinist.
Pupils received for the Violin, ensemble and orchestral playing.

MISS AGNES DAWSON, R.A.M.
Teacher of Piano, Theory, Harmony and Composition.
For terms and particulars address,
F. VICTOR AUSTIN,
Balmoral, Douglas St., or 153 Fort St.

City of Victoria, British Columbia

TENDER FOR DEBENTURES.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tenders for Debentures," will be received at the office of the undersigned on or before the 15th day of May, 1893, for the purchase of debentures of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, B.C., amounting to $125,000, in sums of $1,000 each, payable in 50 years from 1st of May, 1893, and bearing interest from that date at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent. per annum, payble half-yearly, with principal and interest payable in currency at Victoria.

The tenderer must state the price net at Victoria which he will pay.

In addition to the net price the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest at 4 1-2 per cent. from 1st May, 1893, to whatever date the money is received by the City Treasurer.

The above debentures are issued under authority of "The Surface Drains By-Law, 1893, with principal and interest secured by a rate on all ratable land and improvements in the corporation of the City of Victoria.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office,
Victoria B.C., April 22, 1893.

THE DAILY TIMES

Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the
Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited,
At No. 37 Yates street, near Government. Victoria, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Delivered by carrier in any part of the city, per week.....25 cts.
By mail to any part of the world, per year..... $10 00

THE WEEKLY TIMES

is published every Friday morning, and mailed to any part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain for $2 00 per annum, paid in advance.

DAILY ADVERTISING RATES:

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS, such as To Let, Wanted, etc., etc., one cent per word per insertion.

NOTICES of Births, Marriages and Deaths free. Deaths with funeral announcements, $1 50.

SPECIAL NOTICES, set in minion, the type used for general reading, and placed in reading columns, 25c a line for first insertion and 12 1-2 cents each subsequent insertion. Set in nonpareil type (this size) and placed under the heading of "Special Notices," 12 1-2 cents for first insertion and 6 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Theatrical notices, legal advertisements, political announcements, and all advertisements of a special class, and not included in the above, 10 cents a line first insertion and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out. Address

THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY,
WM. TEMPLEMAN, Manager.

Changes of Advertisements.

It is necessary that copy for changes of advertisements (to be sure of insertion) should be handed in on the day previous to that of their appearance.

The Daily Times.

UNFAIR DISCRIMINATION.

An Ottawa dispatch informs the public that the government has declined to interfere with the sentence of six months' imprisonment imposed on J. R. Arnoldi. The ex-mechanical superintendent of the public works department will therefore have to suffer th epenalty of his wrong-doing. It was certainly wrong for him to accept presents from government contractors and purveyors and to let his steam yacht to the government in another man's name; his punishment is perhaps none too great for his offense. But there is a great injustice in punishing him more severely than other men who took similar advantage of their positions in the public service. Senecal, for instance, received commissions from men who got the privilege of supplying the printing bureau with certain articles. Instead of prosecuting Senecal the government brought civil suit against him, which was summarily dismissed by Judge Jette. At the same time the judge intimated that the proper procedure would have been a criminal prosecution. That course did not suit the government for the reason that it would have been very likely to damage the party, whereas Arnoldi could be prosecuted without much danger and yet with the prospect of the government gaining some reputation for superior virtue. In like manner Chief Engineer Perley was dismissed in disgrace for a comparatively trifling offense, while men who are known to have betrayed the public interest are allowed to hold high office. These men are too influential to be punished, and the lower ranks are accordingly drawn upon for a supply of scapegoats. The Times is by no means ready to condone or apologize for Arnoldi's crime, but it does not see the justice of two or three men being selected out of a batch of offenders for punishment.

INCITING TO RIOT.

Salisbury and Balfour and Saunderson, et id genus omne, have in effect been saying to the Orangemen of Ulster: "There's the pump, but don't nail his ear to it." And the Orangemen, acting on the spirit instead of the letter of their instructions, have promptly undertaken the nailing operation. Wherefore it happens that the police of Belfast find themselves between the warring factions, compelled to club the heads of each alternately to keep the factions from clubbing each other. What a pity it is that the "loyalists," "patriots" and "Unionists" who have stirred up this trouble cannot be placed in the front rank of the mob they have been instructing, so that their heads might be the first to feel the club. The Tory crew who found it compatible with their ideas of patriotism to preach rebellion against the crown in order to gain a party advantage were not so stupid as to believe that their preachings would not cause mischief. No doubt they are now looking exultingly on while the Belfasters fight and saying with hideous glee: "We told you so. That's what Home Rule will lead to." If Home Rule were an accomplished fact and the Ulster Protestants were subjected to such tyranny and oppression as the Tory hypocrites affect to fear on their behalf, then we should be the last to object to their rising in rebellion; but so far the danger is entirely imaginery and the indignation is largely of the "worked up" variety.

The Times accuses us of having misrepresented what it said with respect to the rate of Dominion taxation. We quoted its own statement verbatim, and, after admitting its truth, as regards British Columbia, added what we then believed, and what we now believe, to be true,—namely, that it, no doubt inadvertently, misled its readers as to what the taxation of the Dominion is.

This is the latest specimen of Colonistic quibbling and tergiversation. In order to enable our readers to appreciate it fully, we quote the statements to which it applies. On Monday the Times said:

For one thing, the Liberals do not believe in a fiscal system that taxes the people of British Columbia to the amount of $15 per head every year, largely for the benefit of a few pampered eastern manufacturers, who are supposed to be in charge of "infant industries."

By way of rejoinder to this the Colonist on Tuesday offered the following:

Our contemporary, no doubt inadvertently, misleads its readers as to what the taxation of the Dominion is. The people of Canada do not pay as Dominion taxes $15 a head. The average taxation is considerably less than $6 a head of the population.

Now we are quite willing to leave it to any man of ordinary brain power to decide (1) whether the Times either intentionally or inadvertently misled its readers as to the taxation of the Dominion; and (2) whether the Colonist did not wilfully misrepresent the Times' remarks.

A correspondent of the London Times writing from Melbourne thus speaks of the "boom" and its collapse:

"To the mind of the free trader the refusal of the London market to bolster the protective system of Victoria any longer with cheap money is an almost unmixed blessing. It is believed that, if the cure be somewhat unpleasantly heroic, it is nevertheless a cure, and a perfectly safe and effectual one, for the artificial conditions under which the industrial life of the colony has been carried on. The land boom, which is so constantly spoken of as the cause of the financial depression, is regarded in the larger diagnosis, is a symptom of much deeper seated and precedent evil, and it is believed that its effects will be finally got rid of only by the restored health of the body politic. In consequence of the facilities for obtaining money which were offered by the cheap borrowing, capital poured into Melbourne far more quickly than it could be absorbed in legitimate enterprise by so relatively small a population. The government was, as I have shown, spending it lavishly under the impression that the outlay was made from revenue. Private individuals were doing much the same. The whole of it was for a time in circulation. A large amount of high-priced labor was concentrated upon the town, wages were freely spent, and the increased population sent up the price of land and houses till the speculating fever set in. More money was borrowed to buy land at fictitious prices, more labor was employed to build upon it, more goods came in and were consumed, and when the craze was over and it was found, as is, I believe, now the case, that there were 17,000 more houses in Melbourne than are required for the population, the borrowers who had bought the land and created this wilderness of bricks and mortar were left to realize as best they could that their transactions had been about as sensible as that famous negotiation at the Wakefield fair, which ended by Moses Primrose bringing home a bale of shagreen spectacle-cases in exchange for his father's nag."

Premier Mowat the other day announced in the Ontario Legislative Assembly that the experiment of minority representation in Toronto had proved unsatisfactory, that the system would be discontinued and that a readjustment of the Toronto seats would be made. The Toronto experiment, it may be explained, consisted in giving that city the right to elect collectively three members of the Assembly, each voter being allowed to vote for two candidates only. This made the election of a Government supporter almost certain, while the division of the city into three individual districts would have been likely to result in the election of three Conservatives. Mr. Mowat displayed less than his usual wisdom in trying this experiment, and he does well to abandon it.

The Montreal Star, speaking of Dalton McCarthy's revolt, says: "But if the goverment will prove their ability to read the mind of the people and accept their mandate for tariff reduction and the development of British trade, they need fear no movement in the constituencies, no matter by whom led." The government is accepting the people's mandate by going into another private consultation with the Red Parlor. We have not seen the Star's comments on this proceeding, but it is hardly likely to suit Mr. McCarthy's ideas of tariff reform, and we are quite sure the people will look on it with suspicion.

The Colonist plaintively affirms that it "does not know where the postoffice would be built if it was required to place it mathematically in the centre of the city." As no proposal has been made to locate the postoffice in that way, our neighbor will be spared the trouble of solving the problem. The proposition to which most people adhere is that the postoffice should be located as near as possible to the business centre. The Colonist these days seems to be suffering from a mild attack of aphasia.

Says a Montreal report: "The exodus from Quebec continues. A party of French-Canadians filling a car left for Salt River, Lowell, Mass., and other New England towns Wednesday. They were principally from Louiseville, Three Rivers and Maskinonge. The Grand Trunk ticketed 16 Quebec families for San Francisco yesterday." If this sort of thing is to continue, Quebec province will make an interesting display in the next census. The Government might better hasten that tariff investigation.

Funny Paraphrases.

Oliver Hereford, the talented illustrator and son of Rev. Brooke Hereford, is noted for his droll variations upon old-fashioned proverbs, and a few recent examples are worth repeating. Who that has ever been photographed, with all that it implies, could fail to appreciate this: "You may lead a man to the photographer's, but you can't make him smile. And what heartfelt assent will be given by many a man—and perhaps some women—to: "A little widow is a dangerous thing." Somewhat in the same vein was his characterization on the last day of the week of an egg that failed to please his taste as "a Saturday night egg," explaining when asked: "Because it has tried all the week to be good."—Boston Advertiser.

TEHUANTEPEC RAILROAD.

Oldest Engineering Scheme on the American Continent Realized.

Before the close of the coming summer trains will be running from the Atlantic to the Pacific across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The effect of the completion of this long-talked-of line will be important for American shippers—especially those of the South.

This important road, now nearing completion, is a standard gauge and will be 186 miles long. President Diaz, in conformity with his policy of "Mexico for the Mexicans," has determined to operate it under government control. This road will bring New Orleans, St. Louis, and even Chicago, into closer communication with the Pacific in actual mileage than before. The gulf end of the route is about 800 miles due south of New Orleans. The effect will be to save shippers 2000 miles over the Panama route and 8000 miles over the Cape Horn route. Of course, it necessitates the annoying work of "breaking bulk," but such are its advantages, nevertheless, that President Diaz is counting upon a trans-isthmian shipment of 6,000,000 tons of commerce annually, from which he hopes to reap considerable revenue for the government.

The idea thus realized is probably the oldest engineering scheme on the American continent. When Cortez, in 1529, selected Tehuantepec as his reward for the work of conquest, it is said that he and his kinsman, Saavedra, entertained vast schemes for a ship canal across the isthmus. But the first really definite scheme was that of an American company which, in 1869, sunk $2,000,000 in building about 40 miles of road. Then the Mexican government took a hand and sunk another million without doing much of anything. After that the scheme dragged along until an English company got the contract for $2,000,000; but before they had completed their plans their engineer died. Then Captain Eads proposed to build a ship railway for transferring vessels bodily from one ocean to another; but before he had touched a spade to the ground he also died. Finally the present company, of which E. L. Corthell, of Chicago, is the leading spirit, undertook the contract for the Mexican government, and has pushed the road to within a few miles of the gulf terminus.

Mexicans generally believe that the failure of at least some of these plans was due to the opposition of American transcontinental lines. Jay Gould was a pronounced enemy of the project, and Mexicans credit him with having paid some of the old contractors more for not finishing the work than they would have made by finishing it. However that may be, its completion is due to the vigor and push of President Diaz.

The bearing of this work upon American transcontinental rates will depend upon the freight tariff President Diaz adopts and upon the water rates charged by shipowners to and from Tehuantepec. If the latter show the usual saving overland rates for corresponding distances, the whole Mississippi valley will be the gainer.—Chcago Journal.

Improved Port Guardships.

The Admiralty has decided to substitute for some of the older, slower, and more inefficient of the port guardships vessels which, though not all of greater defensive value and heavier armament, are at least more fitted for service under modern conditions. The ports concerned are Queensferry, Harwich, the Nore, Southampton, Holyhead and Hull. The significance of the changes lies not so much in the greater swiftness of the new guardships as in the fact that a large number of modern breechloading guns is being substituted for obsolete muzzleloading ones as part of the armament of the squadron under the command of the Admiral Superintendent of the Naval Reserves. The total tonnage displacement of the six old ships is 28,980; of the six new, 43,420. The total indicated horse power of the six old ships is 30,310; of the six new, 45,000.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

Agents for Chicago's hotels are in Toronto, hiring all the waiters willing to go there.

The bill granting a charter to the Boston and Nova Scotia Coal Company has passed its final reading in the Nova Scotia Assembly.

The schooner "Flora," owned by Mr. Joseph Adamson, has gone to pieces on the shore east of Oakville. She was valued at $2000.

A cablegram says Miss Florence Carlyle, of Woodstock, who has been studying in Paris, has had her work accepted for the salon.

Intelligence has reached Bowmanville that Rev. H. A. Garwood, who went to Liberia, Africa, as a missionary, was drowned February last.

The Rideau Club, of Ottawa, has had a bill brought before the Ontario Legislature to increase the limit of its borrowing powers from $15,000 to $30,000.

The cylinder head of the steamer Choctaw blew out on Lake St Clair, and Nelson Chambers, the cook, who was standing near, was scaded to death. His family live at Amherstburg, Ont.

The Royal Hotel, Zilliax's jewelry store, Christman's barber shop, Bolton and Fabbern's insurance office, Darling and Blewett's law office and J. W. Scott's bank in Listowel were badly damaged by fire and water.

The Nova Scotia House of Assembly has given a bill to prevent the sale of goods by guessing competitions a three months' holst, chiefly on the ground that such legislation is alleged to be ultra vires of the legislature.

The committee having charge of the preparations for the Christian Endeavor convention to be held in Montreal in July have a herculean task upon their hands. No less than 16,200 delegates are booked and 15 states are yet to be heard from.

Mr. Wm. Meek of Kingston, aged 82 years, is dead. He came from Ireland in 1851, and was employed in the Montreal water works until 1865, when he removed to Kingston, residing there ever since. Ald. Robt. Meek, secretary of the Odd Fellows' Relief Association, and Mr. Wm. Meek, a well-known pressman, were his sons.

The general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce denies the statement sent out from New York that his bank had withdrawn a large amount of gold from the sub-treasury at New York. He says that shipment may have been made to Europe in connection with the bank's exchange business, but that no gold has been withdrawn for shipment to Canada. He adds that the bank has not yet lost all faith in the common sense of the American people or that of the present administration of the treasury department at Washington.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Best Blood Purifier, LANGLEY'S Sarsaparilla

Ladies Can Afford

Stylish millinery if they purchase it at Russell and McDonald's, 134 Douglas street.

The Postoffice Site.

A much better site than the proposed one on the whole would be the vacant lot adjoining Russell and McDonald's, on Douglas street. We hope to see it put there, and wish we may get it.
AN UNINTERESTED MERCHANT.
Masonic Building, Victoria, April 26.

She Found Her Husband.

H. Bornstein yesterday received a telegram from Denver from his daughter, Mrs. Morris Moss, in which she announces that she met there her husband, who has been missing from Victoria for several months past. Their further plans are not known, but should Mr. Moss decide to return to Victoria he will find that he has many friends here who will be glad to welcome him back.

Indian Woman's Body Found.

The body of an old Indian in an advanced state of decomposition was found on the beach at Macaulay Point yesterday. The body is believed to have been there since the late cold weather, in which the unfortunate woman is supposed to have perished from exposure.

The Advertising Committee.

The printing committee in connection with the Queen's Birthday celebration will meet at the office of Charles Hayward this afternoon at 4:30. Arrangements for the large posters for the Sound and the Mainland are to be made immediately. The different committees are working hard.

Entertainment at Victoria West.

On Tuesday evening next there will be an entertainment in Temperance Hall, Victoria West, in aid of the Victoria West Methodist church. There will be a fine programme of choruses, solos, duets and recitations. The affair will be directed by Hanson Firth and every effort will be made to make it a success.

Entertainment This Evening.

The entertainment in Temperance Hall this evening promises to be a very successful affair. The following ladies and gentlemen will participate: Miss Wolff, Miss Duffy, Mrs. Walt, Miss Plovis, Mr. J. G. Brown, Mr. Russell, Mr. Watson, Mrs. Brownlie, Mrs. Agnew, Mrs. Collister and others.

A Serious Offense.

Although seemingly a matter of little consequence, the government has made it a serious offense for clerks employed in postoffices to remove stamps from letters or packages that pass through their hands. Lately several packages have been received at the appraiser's office from the postoffice with some of the stamps removed. It is probably done by some one who is collecting stamps and who does not know that the offense is a serious one.

Band of Hope Entertainment.

The Band of Hope of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church gave a very successful entertainment last evening. The programme was as follows: Piano solo, M. Ross; comic song, F. Roberts; comic song, D. Muir; violin solo, Miss Brown; recitation, Miss Collins; piano solo, Miss E. McFarlane; song, H. Tiedeman; reading, Miss Armstrong; piano duet, Misses Fraser and Russell; song, Miss Hutcheson; violin solo, E. Wolff; and song, G. McCulloch.

Started Work.

The finance committee in connection with the Queen's birthday celebration met last evening, Mayor Beaven in the chair. The city was divided into four wards and members of the committee were assigned to collect subscriptions and publish the result of their canvass. Mayor Beaven headed the list with $100. At the suggestion of the mayor it was decided to communicate with the officers of the navy, C battery and the B. C. B. G. A. relative to a naval and military review at Beacon Hill on the 23rd.

Colfax Rebekah Lodge.

This lodge will celebrate the 74th anniversary of Odd Fellowship by a social on Friday evening, the proceeds of which will go towards purchasing paraphernalia. Tickets may be had from Dean and Cryderman, H. Waller, or the members of the committee. At the lodge meeting last night two candidates were initiated. The entertainment committee reported a good programme was being prepared. The lodge is also arranging to pay a fraternal visit to Miriam Lodge at Nanaimo on May 9th. Bro. C. W. Ross was appointed a committee of one to arrange for favorable rates with the E. and N. Railway Company.

Davidson-Adams.

Mr. A. A. Davidson, of the firm of Davidson Bros., and Miss Annie McKiel Adams, eldest daughter of Mr. D. Adams, were married this afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents, Craigflower. Rev. W. D. Barber tied the nuptial knot, in the presence of the relatives and of a few friends of the contracting parties. Miss Rose Ellis acted as bridesmaid and Mr. Fred. Adams supported Mr. Davidson. Mr. and Mrs. Davidson are both well known in Victoria and their many friends will wish them all the joy and happiness possible. They leave this evening for the Sound and Portland, where they will spend their honeymoon.

IN VICTORIA, NOT TURKEY.

How a Dumb Animal Was Tortured Last Night in This City.

There was a very nice exhibition of horse-breaking given last evening shortly after 7 o'clock by a party of intelligent men, in a field at the corner of Cook street (West side) and Princess avenue, a couple of blocks north of Chatham street.

Hitched to a light buggy was a small, dark bay horse, by its handsome proportions evidently a valuable animal. There was no one in the buggy, but four men on foot stood around the horse, which, by the way, was drenched with sweat, the steam rising in clouds from its sides and back, and its quick, heaving respirations sending jets of white vapor from its distended nostrils. Three of the men each held the end of a long leather strap, the other end of the strap being secured to the horse's mouth or somewhere about the lower part of the head; these straps they held tightly so that the beast could neither move backwards, forward or to the sides. The fourth man was provided with what looked like a tug strap doubled, and with this he belabored with all his strength the unprotected legs of the wretched animal. The poor brute stood stock still under the rain of heavy blows until the agony of the oft-repeated strokes upon the same spot became too much; it trembled, writhed, then slowly crouched down closer to the earth to escape the torture. This angered the man with the tug-strap; he began upon the haunches of the horse, and by the watch, which the witness held upon him, he kept up the lashing for one minute and fifteen seconds upon the same spot. The animal winced and started to one side; a fearful blow over the ears and eyes rewarded this movement and the maddened horse reared upon its hind legs and almost fell backward on the buggy, but the men at the end of the straps pulled him forward. Then one of the strap holders took a hand at the thrashing, too, and the dull, sickening sound of their blows could be distinctly heard a considerable distance off.

What good was to be derived from this aimless but frightfully vigorous castigation it would be difficult to guess. The victim of the devilish abuse could neither move forward or back to avoid it; if he reared, a crushing smack across the ears, nose or eyes was his reward; if he moved to the side the fellow on the other side gave his head a cruel jerk with the strap. A more diabolical, stupid, disgusting spectacle was probably never presented to the horrified gaze of any witness in this city. The men who took part in the disgraceful affair evidently knew that they were perfectly safe from police interference, or molestation from any passer by; and they no doubt thought that they were doing splendid work in "breaking" the horse.

Where the Coffins Go.

A London, Ont., dispatch says: "The largest shipment of burial caskets ever sent from here was made yesterday by the Globe Casket Company, to Vancouver. It comprised between 80 and 90 cases of coffins, requiring ten lorries to convey the load to the station."

The City of Kingston.

Agent E. E. Blackwood has been notified that the steamer City of Kingston will make her first trip on May 20th and will handle the Queen's birthday business. Work on her is being pushed with all possible speed so as to have her out on that day. She will be in better condition when she comes out than ever before.

He Was Remanded.

Quong Yon, who is charged with receiving the goods stolen from Peter Steele's saloon, was up in the police court for hearing this morning. He was represented by J. P. Walls, who raised several points against proceeding with the hearing. The case went over until to-morrow. An application for bail was denied.

The Idea Abandoned.

The concert and social which was to be given by the members of Seghers Council, Y. M. I., in honor of the fifth anniversary on May 4th, has been cancelled. The council deemed it advisable to do so, on account of Archbishop Gross, of Portland, Oregon, lecturing in the cathedral on Monday, May 8th, under its auspices. Having the two so close together the council was of the opinion it would not be advisable, therefore they cancelled the concert and social.

The Schooner Olsen's Case.

San Francisco, April 26.—H. Tapel, engineer of the smuggling schooner Louis Olsen during her voyage from British Columbia to Monterey with contraband Chinese some months ago, pleaded guilty in the United States district court yesterday. He was sentenced to 30 days' imprisonment in the county jail and ordered to pay a fine of $100. The active participants in the notorious smuggling transaction have now been disposed of. Legal proceedings instituted against William Olsen, owner of the vessel, are still pending.

Overcrowding in Chinatown.

There were nine cases of infraction of the consolidated health by-law in Chinatown for Magistrate Macrae to hear in police court this morning. Five Chinamen were convicted, fined $10 each with costs added and given the option of one month in jail. Three failed to appear and warrants were issued, and in one case, that of Gim Fook Yuen, which is a firm name, the wrong Chinaman appeared, accompanied by Lindley Crease, his attorney. They were prepared to fight the case, but the magistrate said there was no charge to hear. Sanitary Officer Chipcase will arrest the man he summoned. Three of the Chinese convicted will serve a month in jail. Some of the excuses given by the Chinamen were positively smooth. Fiction in Chinese literature should see a greater development, for the whole people have the talent.

The Working Bees Entertain.

The Working Bees of Emmanuel Baptist church gave a concert in Odd Fellows' Hall, Spring Ridge, last evening in aid of the Sunday school organ fund. Rev. McEwen presided. There was a very good attendance.

Song	Girls of the Society
Recitation	Miss Irene Pickard
Song	Misses B. Wall, L. and M. Lyons and E. Johnson.
Motion song	Misses Bernice and Winnie Scowcroft.
Recitation	Miss B. Wall
Duet	Misses L. and M. Lyons
Recitation	Miss M. Baker
Piano solo	Miss Ethel Dwyer
Song	Miss E. Johnson
Song	Miss Nellie and Dora Scowcroft
Piano solo	Mrs. W. B. C. Newton
Solo	Miss Bredfford
Club swinging	Miss Ethel Mann
Speech	Mr. Cooper
Recitation	Miss D. Manton
Recitation	Miss Lusy Barker
Song	Girls of the Society

Don't Hurry

But be in time and have your pick of the 40c. flannelette blouses that are being offered at the Lansdowne House, 86 Yates street.

To Artists.

Raphael Tuck's copies at half price to close. J. JOHNSTON & CO.*

Prominent Horsemen.

Robert Beith, M. P. for West Durham, and John Boyd of Toronto are in the city. The latter is one of the best known horsemen in Ontario, and his companion, Mr. Beith, is in the same business. They have a lot of both roadsters and draught horses on the way from the east.

For a Consultation.

The aldermen and mayor met in the committee room this morning "for a consultation," the mayor said. It is understood that the estimates and a number of other matters were discussed. The council will hold its regular weekly meeting to-night, when a large amount of business will be dispatched.

Carolyn Gage To-Night.

The sale of seats for beautiful Carolyn Gage in the Union Square success "A Celebrated Case," at the Victoria theatre to-night has been unusually large. Miss Gage essays the dual role of Madeline and Adrienne, and after seeing her in such an emotional part as Camille, it is not difficult to imagine her in the powerful and startling scenes of "A Celebrated Case."

Sale of Sealskins.

Capt. Grant, Richard Hall and Thos. Earle & Co. have sold the skins taken on the coast by their schooners to Turner, Beeton & Co. The price paid was stated to have been $14. The total number of skins sold was nearly 400. It is stated that contracts for the catches of eight schooners at $15 a skin have been made. The figure is a good one and an improvement over that of last year. It will help to make up a little for the small catch on the coast.

The City Takes a Hand.

The steerage passengers off the Empress of Japan, having served their full time in quarantine, were released yesterday. The Islander yesterday morning carried away 250 Chinese. There were 100 for Victoria and they were taken in charge by Health Officer Duncan, M. D., and are at the Ross Bay suspect station. They are all being bathed in a disinfecting wash and their clothing is being fumigated. They will all be vaccinated, too. Dr. Duncan hopes to be able to release them this evening.

The Quadra All Ready.

It has not been definitely decided when the Dominion steamer Quadra will leave for Alaska with the boundary commission. Some of the party have not yet arrived, neither have the boats and canoes to be used on the survey. The ship, specially fitted up to accommodate 60 passengers, is now all ready and waiting the orders of the commission. Capt. Walbran has now at his disposal a steam launch, which has been recently added to the Quadra's outfit, and the addition will be found of great service, especially in survey work.

The Performance of Monte Christo.

Last evening at the Victoria theatre a dress rehearsal of Monte Christo took place and everything went along splendidly. Mr. Philo states that he is proud of his company, and so he should be. They have amongst them talent as good as many professionals travelling with organizations. The costumes and stage settings are beautiful, and all in all the performance to-morrow evening will doubtless prove a grand success in every particular, and it is hoped as Mr. Philo has worked hard to give the citizens a treat, they will do likewise. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Dewdney will occupy a box at the performance.

Chinese Perjury Case.

Charlie Ah Sang was up in the police court this morning charged with perjury. The case grows out of the charge of robbery which he preferred against Ah Moon and Chin Sing on March 27th, and of which they were acquitted on Friday last after a hearing before Mr. Justice Crease. The perjury case was remanded until to-morrow by Magistrate Macrae, who fixed Sang's bail at $1000, with two bondsmen qualifying in the sum of $500 each. It is learned that Sang clearly perjured himself in swearing that Sing was present at and participated in the alleged robbery, and that the latter can prove an alibi. The case is being watched by the Chinamen, and the highbinders are said to be interested in Sang, with whom they are friendly.

Schooner Worlock.

The new steam schooner built by Alex. Watson for S. L. Kelly and others was launched this morning. She was christened "Worlock" by Alice Constance Cusack, Mr. Kelly's granddaughter. The schooner was designed by Mr. Alex. Watson, Sr., and she was built by Mr. Alex. Watson, Jr. She is 71 feet long, 14 feet wide and 8 feet deep. The timber used was of the very best quality. The machinery was made in Hamilton by Killy, Brackette & Co. The engines are double compound of 70 horse-power and are expected to drive the vessel ten and one-half knots an hour. A calcium light will be carried to enable the crew to fish at night. The schooner is to be used for fishing, walrus hunting, etc. She is owned by a joint stock company, of which Mr. S. L. Kelly is acting manager. A meeting will be held on May 1st to elect a manager and director.

Ship Kinkora Arrives.

The British ship Kinkora, Capt. Lawton, was towed into Esquimalt early this morning by the American tug Pioneer. The Kinkora left Liverpool on Nov. 15th, with a general cargo for R. Ward & Co., Ltd., of this city, and Bell-Irving & Patterson of Vancouver. The trip therefore occupied 161 days, during which time all kinds of weather was encountered. She had heavy weather from the channel to 35 north, but from there to the cape the weather was favorable. The schooner Americana, bound from Liverpool to Victoria, was spoken on Jan. 27th and again on Jan. 31st. Very bad weather was encountered off the Cape, it taking five weeks to round it. Heavy gales from the westward were encountered during February, and then for three months there was hardly enough wind to fill the sails. The City of Delhi, eighteen days out from Port Discovery for the U. K., was spoken a few days ago. The Kinkora is 1,800 tons registered and has a cargo of 2,700 tons. She will discharge 180 tons of naval stores at Esquimalt before coming around to the inner harbor.

Spencer's Arcade.

JUST RECEIVED TO-DAY
A SPECIAL PURCHASE OF

FANCY SILKS

Printed Surah Silks, 24 inches wide. Suitable for Blouses, Etc.

1000 yards, all at 65 cents per yard.

SEE WINDOW

D. SPENCER, Government St.

Two Things We Can Do.

GOOD CLOTHING

Where our customers know just what they want, we have no trouble in suiting them from our well assorted stock of Clothing.

Where our customers are not sure of what they want, and not posted in buying, if they leave the selection to us we give satisfaction every time.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GILMORE & McCANDLESS,
35 and 37 Johnson Street.

New England Hotel
RESTAURANT, BAKERY AND OYSTER SALOON,
116 and 118 Government Street.

Now Open Day and Night
AT THE OLD STAND.

THREE DINING ROOMS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

The Finest in the City. Meals at all hours. Telephone Call 161.

YOUNG BROS.

Not Yet Commenced.

Messrs. Bishop and Sherbourne have not yet commenced work on the quarantine buildings, and consequently they have not yet employed workmen of any kind. The foreign laborers complained of were employed by another contractor on a different job at Williams Head.

Send Proxies.

Very few shareholders of the Board of Trade Building Association have notified the secretary of their proxies for the general meeting to be held on Friday. Those who cannot attend are urgently requested to send proxies, as, if they do not, the meeting will again have to be adjourned.

Fire Underwriters.

The annual meeting of the provincial board of fire underwriters will be held on Friday, the 28th inst., at New Westminster. Delegates will be present from Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster and Nanaimo. The first business will be the organization of the board, after which general business will be disposed of.

Another Annexation Argument.

Since it has been announced that there are 1,000,000 square miles of Canada yet unexplored, the feeling in favor of annexation in this country has been growing. That patch of land is just about the right size for a reservation for our cranks, and lies mostly in a latitude where the climate would assist them to keep cool.—St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

They Elected Directors.

The provisional directors of the British Pacific Construction Company held a meeting at the office of Bodwell & Irving yesterday afternoon. R. P. Rithet was elected chairman and F. James secretary pro tem. The following gentlemen were elected as directors of the company for the ensuing year: R. P. Rithet, Thos. Earle, Col. E. G. Prior, F. S. Barnard, Theo. Lubbe, C. A. Vernon, E. C. Baker, W. H. Ellis and Frank Bakeman. The meeting then adjourned until Thursday, when organization will be completed.

The Proposed Review.

Secretary B. Boggs of the celebration committee saw Col. Prior to-day relative to the proposed military and naval review at Beacon Hill on the evening of May 24. Col. Prior promised to consult the officers about the matter. There is no doubt that it will be taken in hand and made a signal success. Lieut.-Col. Holmes and the naval officers will be seen in a few days. It is stated that the U. S. Behring Sea fleet will be at Port Townsend about the time of the celebration and it is proposed to invite them to be here.

Will Leave To-Morrow.

The Dominion steamer Quadra carrying the Canadian survey party will most likely leave for the north to-morrow. She will go to Departure Bay for coal first and then proceed on her mission. Prof. King and Secretary Wardon will return on the Quadra and go north again on a small steamer, which will be chartered for use as a tender. The Quadra is moored at the custom house wharf and all is life and activity aboard of her with preparations for departure.

Tan Shoes

ALL SIZES STYLES AND PRICES AT

A. B. Erskine's

CORNER GOVERNMENT AND JOHNSON STS.

Real Estate.

1 House, full sized lot, fenced, close to tram; only $850; cash $150; balance on easy terms at 8 per cent.; cheap.
1 House and Lot, Craigflower Road, only $750; cash $100; balance at 8 per cent., easy terms.
¼ acre Blocks, $250; 1 acre Blocks at $500; easy terms.
50 Acres of good Land, 9 miles from city, railway crosses it; very cheap, $50 per acre.
100 acres of good Land; 9 miles from city; very cheap, $25 per acre.
100 acres, improved; 12 heifers, 5 pigs, 4 doz. chickens, 1 horse, 1 cottage, woodshed, stable, chicken house, etc.; $3000, good terms.
99 acres, Cobble Hill, fine improved farm, $4,800.
200 acres, Cobble Hill, improved; $3,000, very easy terms.
63 acres, Cadboro Bay, 4 miles from P. O., under cultivation, with improvements costing $7,000; land $300 per acre; improvements $4,000; good terms.
Kaslo Lots, in good position, cheap.
Several good Houses to Rent.

A. WILLIAMS,
5 Store Street, Opposite Railway Station

S. A. STODDART,
The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,
68½ Yates Street.
Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c.
New Main Springs, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25.
And guarantees all work for 12 months. Practicle experience of over 25 years. mar1

Atlantic Steamship Lines.

Tickets to and from Europe via CHICAGO AND THE WORLD'S FAIR, through NEW YORK, BOSTON and CANADIAN PORTS, via any Atlantic Steamship Lines. For particulars, dates, rates, etc. Apply to
ALLAN CAMERON,
General Steamship Agent
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THE BRITISH COLUMBIA
Derby Sweepstakes

To be decided by the result of the ENGLISH DERBY, run at Epsom, May 31st, 1893.
(241 Horses Entered).

$20,000,

Divided as follows:

First Horse	$10,000.00
Second Horse	3,000.00
Third Horse	2,000.00

$2,500 among Starters and $2,500 among Non-Starters.
10 per cent. deducted from all prizes.

Tickets entitling the subscribers to one chance in the Sweepstakes, price $2.00 can be obtained at all leading hotels and saloons, or directly from W. R. Jackson, Box 372 Delmonico Hotel, Victoria, B. C., or W. G. Stevens, Box 283, Pioneer Bodega, Victoria, B. C.

The Drawing will take place at the Delmonico Hotel, Victoria, B.C., on 29th May, 1893.

The most reliable manner of forwarding subscriptions to the Sweepstakes is by Postal Order.

Copies of the drawing will be sent to all local Agents, and a full list of the numbers drawn will be published in the principal papers of Canada and the United States of May 30th, 1893.

GUARANTEED TO FILL. ap20-1m

WITTISCISSORISMS!

THE LATEST AND BEST EFFORTS OF THE PARAGRAPHIC HUMORIST.

"Who But Must Laugh, If Such a Man There Be," Let Him Pass This Column By or Surely Smile Will He. Tee! hee! Haw haw! Tee! hee!

The man with a long head is rarely headlong.—Binghamton Leader.

In most games of cards a good deal depends on a good deal.—Binghamton Leader.

The figure-head of a college is usually the professor of mathematics.—Piladelphia Record.

Many a man who "starts off well" spoils everything by coming back.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"He behaved dreadful at the swarry," said Mrs. Partington. "Acted like a perfect idiom."—Quips.

"And you, dear old fellow, will you never marry?" "Never! I detest all games of chance."—Boston Herald.

To harrow one's feelings is not the most profitable way of cultivating an acquaintance.—Boston Transcript.

The best kind of a standing army is the one that will stand in the face of the enemy.—New Orleans Picayune.

The wise schoolma'am doesn't wait till Arbor Day to plant a birch where it will do the most good.—Philadelphia Record.

The Professor—"What is happiness?" The Philosopher—"The condition of forgetting that you are unhappy."—Chicago News.

Those dear girls!—Tessie—"What a nice, fresh complexion Miss Peachblow has." Jessie—"Yes; fresh every day."—Philadelphia Record

"Miss Budd's heart is like a volume in a circulating library." "How is that?" "Not to be kept longer than two weeks."—Washington News.

When a man's feet slip on the icy side walk the remarks he makes generally indicate that he also had a slip of the tongue.—Rochester Democrat.

Clara—"Jack, can you return my love?" Jack (who has an understanding" with Clara's sister)—"Clara, I cannot. But I will always be a brother-in-law to you."—Brooklyn Life.

Madge (at the play)—"Is it Ophelia that always goes mad? I never can remember." "No; half the time it's the audience."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

"The only thing left now," said the counsel to his client, "is the judge's charge." "How much is it likely to be?" asked the client, anxiously.—Truth.

Dives—"I always shave myself. I won't trust a barber on my face." Lazarus—"I always shave myself, too. No barber will trust me on my face."—Chicago Tribune.

She—"Charlie, why are you so very much opposed to piano duets?" He—"From principle. I think it's cowardly for two persons to attack one piece of music."—Boston Budget.

Young Callow—"Do you know there are certain lines that keep running through and through my head all the time." Miss Cutting—"Well, what's to stop them?"—Boston Courier.

Some one says women live longer than men. This is undoubtedly so. We know a charming young actress who was on the stage forty years ago, and she is only 32 now.—Tit-Bits.

I don't see your name in the magazines much any more, Jones." "No, Jones is such a common name. I'm not going to work myself to death trying to make it famous."—Brooklyn Life.

Why He Asked Her.

Minnie Ball—But you need not despair; I can quite imagine that some foolish girl might find her ideal in you.

Jack Sharp—I shall never be able to think so if you refuse me.

No Time for Foolin'.

It was down in the cotton regions of South Carolina on the evening of the earthquake, six years ago, that Rev. Ephraim Jones, a Hard-Shell Baptist preacher was expounding the gospel to his flock, when the first shock was received. It caused the little church-house to quiver and many members of the congregation to take their departure for their respective homes. This was succeeded by a terrible rumbling and another 'quake which almost shook the house from its foundations. Up to this time Ephraim had advised his flock to remain quiet, telling them that all things were safe in the hands of the Lord. After the third shock the venerable preacher glanced around and saw that he was talking to two rows of unoccupied benches. He lifted his glasses upon his forehead, wiped the accumulated perspiration from his face, fell upon his knees and cried out in his solitude: "O, Lord, things is mighty shaken up down here below. I doan' know what gittin' de matter. Dere are a mighty crumblin' an' a rumblin', and O, good Lord, I call upon yer to come down an' see if yer can't do somethin' for us poor sinners Now, O Lord, I want yer to come down, ter come down quick; an' doant sen' yer son, but come yerself, for der ain't no time for foolin' wid chillun."—Richmond Dispatch.

Not Obtuse.

Mother—"Walter, where is the meat I left on the kitchen table when I left to answer the doorbell?"

Walter (who has arrived at the dignity of wearing pants)—"I gave it to Jack." (The dog.)

Mother—"Why, what made you do that?"

Walter—"He kept looking as though he wanted it, and I guess I can take a hint."

A Heat.

He (rapturously)—"Tell me, my own, before you promised to be mine were you ever kissed by any one?"

She—"Darling, I cannot tell a lie. I fear I was."

No. 189.

A BY-LAW

Relating to the Public Health.

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:—

1. The Municipal Council of the City of Victoria, consisting of the Mayor and the nine Aldermen, shall be the Board of Health for the City of Victoria.

2 The Board of Health shall have a general supervision over all matters, things and officers, within the jurisdiction of the Corporation in any way appertaining to the public health, and may by resolution make and formulate rules for the preservation of the public health.

3. The Municipal Council shall from time to time appoint a member of the medical profession to be Medical Health Officer, at such salary or remuneration as the Council may think fit to provide, whose duties may be defined by by-law or by resolution of the Council from time to time, or by instructions from the Mayor.

4. The Medical Health Officer shall—

(a.) Advise and assist the Mayor and the Aldermen and the officers of the Corporation on all matters relating to the public health, and report thereon from time to time.

(b.) Examine and report from time to time, on the sanitary condition of the city, and of property under the jurisdiction of the Corporation.

(c.) Superintend the enforcement and observance of the statutes or by-laws or regulations respecting the public health within the municipality.

(d.) Act as Medical Inspector of Schools as well as advisory officer, in matters pertaining to school hygiene.

(e.) Perform such other duties for the preservation of the public health as may in his opinion be necessary, or as may be required by the Mayor, or by the Board of Health.

(f.) Make a general report to the Council, on or before the fifteenth day of December in each year, upon the sanitary condition of the city.

5. The Council may from time to time appoint a sanitary inspector or inspectors at such salary or remuneration as the Council may decide.

6. The Sanitary Inspector shall—

(a.) Keep a book of record of all his proceedings, and report to the Mayor weekly or oftener if necessary.

(b.) Examine any alleged nuisance arising from defective drainage or decaying animal matter or other cause, and report thereon to the Mayor.

(c.) Assist the Medical Health Officer in any duties which require such assistance.

(d.) Perform the duties hereinafter indicated as belonging specially to him, and enforce the observance of the statutes or by-laws or regulations respecting the public health in the Municipality or within the jurisdiction of the Corporation, and generally to obey and carry out the intentions and directions of the Mayor, the Board of Health, and the Medical Health Officer, in matters relating to the public health or the removal of nuisances.

7. In the event of a Medical Health Officer not being appointed, it shall be lawful for the Mayor, upon being informed that any family or person is in sickness and destitute to require some member of the medical profession to visit such person or family and to take such measures for their relief as to him may seem requisite, either by reporting them as fit subjects to be removed to a hospital or other place provided for that purpose, or by supplying them, or directing them to be supplied, with the requisite medicine for their relief, and a regular and correct account of each case, and of any such expenditure, shall be kept by him, and a return of the same shall be made to the Mayor by the Sanitary Inspector.

8. In case of the sickness or absence of the Medical Health Officer it shall be lawful for the mayor to appoint some member of the medical profession to perform all or any of his duties during such sickness or absence; and the Mayor may at all times call in and avail himself of medical or scientific advice or assistance in cases in which he may deem it indispensable to seek such advice and assistance for carrying into effect the sanitary conditions and intentions of this by-law, and an account or report of all expenditure incurred in obtaining such advice or assistance shall from time to time be made to the Councell.

9. The Council may provide permanent or temporary hospitals, tents, or other place or places of reception for the sick and infected as they shall judge best for their accommodation and the safety of the inhabitants of the city. On the occurrence of any case of small-pox, cholera, or other disease of an infectious, contagious, or malignant character the Medical Health Officer may at once remove the person attacked to the hospital, tent or other place provided, or shall cause such person to be otherwise efficiently isolated, and shall take proper measures for the disinfection, or, if necessary, the destruction of all clothing, which may have been exposed to contagion, and for the disinfection and purification of every conveyance, rail, or tramcar, steamboat, sailing vessel, carriage, or other vehicle which may have been exposed to contagion.

10. The Medical Health Officer may further isolate or remove all persons who may have been exposed to the contagion, and no such person shall go, or be permitted to go, abroad until the Medical Health Officer permits, nor until the clothing or effects worn or carried by him have been properly disinfected, if the same have been exposed to contagion.

11. Whenever a disease of a malignant character is discovered to exist in any premises, the Medical Health Officer may compel the occupants of such premises to remove therefrom, and may place them in sheds, tents, or other shelter in some other locality, until measures can be taken for the cleaning and disinfection of such premises.

12. In case any traveller coming from without the city, or any person residing in the city, is infected with or exposed to any of the diseases mentioned in this by-law, the Medical Health Officer may make effective provision in the manner which to him shall seem best for the public safety by removing such persons to a separate house, if he considers the premises to be in a too closely populated portion of the city, or by otherwise isolating him, if it can be done without danger to his health, and by providing nurses and other assistance and necessaries for him, at his own cost or charges, or the cost of his parents or other person or persons liable for his support.

13. Whenever an infected person shall be isolated in a house or any other place whatsoever, the Medical Health Officer may appoint and employ a proper person or persons to keep constant watch over the house or place where such infected person shall be kept, and not permit ingress or egress to or from such house or place, except to duly qualified medical man attendant upon such infected person, or other person by the permission of the Medical Health Officer, and any person accepting the duty of watchman, who shall depart from his duty as watchman, or shall neglect his duty, or who shall permit of ingress or egress to or from the infected premises, or any communication therewith contrary to this rule, or who shall disobey, or fail to observe any direction of the Medical Health Officer relative to the duties of such watchman, shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars, to be recovered upon summary conviction, or in default of payment be liable to three months' imprisonment with or without hard labor.

14. Any person who shall, contrary to the preceding section depart from or enter any such house or place as is mentioned in this by-law, wherein there shall be any person infected with smallpox, or who shall carry or remove, or permit to be carried or removed, any article or thing from such house or place, shall be subject, on summary conviction, to a penalty of one hundred dollars, or to three months' imprisonment, with or without hard labor.

15. If the Medical Health Officer or Sanitary Inspector believes that any person is infected, or has been exposed to infection or that his or her clothing or other effects contain infection, either of them may detain such person and his or her clothing and effects aforesaid, and such person and the clothing and other effects shall be at once disinfected.

16. If the Medical Health Officer only suspects that any person or the effects of any person have been exposed to infection he may keep such person under observation.

17. Whenever a person suffering from small-pox, cholera, or any other disease of a malignant character dangerous to the public health, is an inmate of any hotel or boarding-house, the keeper or one of the keepers of such hotel or boarding-house shall immdiately give notice thereof to the Medical Health Officer or the Sanitary Inspector, who shall thereupon take such steps as may be deemed necessary to prevent the spread of such disease.

18. Every person in charge of public or private hospital, and every keeper of a boarding or lodging house, or hotel, shall immediately report in writing to the Medical Health Officer, of any person being at any of the aforesaid houses or hotels and attacked with or suspected of having any contagious or infectious disease mentioned in this by-law.

19. No child, minor, or person from any house where any person or persons is or are sick or affected with any of the diseases named as provided for in this by-law, shall attend any public or private school in the city, until the recovery or death of said sick person or persons, and in either event the said child, minor or person, shall be provided with a written statement by the attending physician, if any, and if not, then by the Medical Health Officer, certifying to their being free from contagion or infection, which statement must be presented to the principal or teacher of said public or private school before said child, minor or person, will be allowed to attend.

20. It shall be the duty of any principal or teacher of any public or private school in this city to report at once to the Medical Health Officer, in writing, any violation of the above section.

21. If any teacher resides or lodges in any house where infectious or contagious disease exists, such teacher shall at once inform the Board of School Trustees under which he or she acts, and he or she shall not again enter his or her school, or other public place, until all danger of carrying infection or contagion is over, duly certified by a physician or the Medical Health Officer.

22. The Medical Health Officer is hereby empowered to visit any and all public and private schools in the city, and to make, or cause to be made, an examination of the children and minors in attendance therein as often as he may deem necessary to secure compliance with the provisions hereof.

23. Every school teacher shall attend to and observe such suggestions and instructions as may be given by the Medical Health Officer in regard to ventilation and cleanliness in the school under his or her charge.

24. Every medical practitioner attending or visiting any person who is suffering from smallpox, cholera, or any other disease of a malignant character dangerous to public health, shall immediately give notice thereof to the Medical Health Officer or the Sanitary Inspector, who shall thereupon take such steps as may be deemed necessary to prevent the spread of such disease.

25. Every practising physician in the city shall report, in writing, to the Medical Health Officer, the death of any of his patients who shall have died of contagious or infectious diseases mentioned in this by-law immediately thereafter, and to state in such report the specific name and type of such disease.

26. Every physician in attendance upon any person or persons sick or affected with any disease named and provided for in this by-law, shall give all necessary instructions regarding the thorough ventilation and cleansing of the public house, hotel, or private residence, wherein such person shall be sick, and the keeper of such public house or hotel, or the owner or occupant of such private residence, shall follow the instructions of the physician in attendance, as aforesaid.

27. No person shall let or hire, or allow any other person to occupy any house, or part of a house in which there has been any person sick or affected with any disease named and provided for in this by-law without first having had the said house or part of a house thoroughly disinfected, together with any article or articles therein contained, and under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Medical Health Officer, that the said house, or part of a house, can be safely occupied by others, or that such article or articles can be safely handled or used.

28. The Medical Health Officer shall have charge of the quarantine or infectious disease hospital, provided by the Corporation, and shall have power, when authorized by the mayor, to detail such number of officers and to employ such persons' assistance and nurses as he may deem necessary, and to see that the said hospitals are supplied with suitable furniture, nourishment, fuel and medicines, and that persons dying therein, or in other place under the charge of the city, are properly buried, and if necessary at the expense of the city.

29. The Medical Health Officer shall have power to destroy or disinfect, as in his judgment may be deemed proper, any furniture, wearing apparel, goods, wares or merchandise, which shall be exposed to or infected with a contagious or infectious disease, and the owner of such property shall not be entitled to any compensation therefor.

30. The Medical Health Officer shall cause to be affixed and maintained, or shall require the occupants of any dwelling house, store, shop, or other building in which there shall be any person sick with small-pox, varioloid or other infectious, contagious or malignant disease, to put up and maintain in a conspicuous place on the front of said dwelling house, store, shop or building, a card or sign to be furnished by the Board of Health, on which shall be written or printed in large letters the word "small-pox," or name of such disease, and the Medical Health Officer may, if he considers the premises to be in a too closely populated portion of the city, or that the premises to be occupied by the patient are unsanitary and unsuitable for proper attendance or care, or for the prevention of the spread of the disease, and that the health or life of the patient will not be endangered by removal, order the removal of the patient to the quarantine or infectious diseases hospital, or such place as may be provided by the city for that purpose.

31. In the event of the patient being treated at the premises in which he or she was taken ill, and is not removed by the Medical Health Officer for the city to the quarantine or infectious disease hospital, or such place as may be provided by the city for that purpose; all expenses connected with the treatment of the patient and the isolation of the premises and of the occupants shall be borne and paid by the patient and the occupants, or his or their guardians, or the person or persons liable for his or their support.

32. When any vessel coming from an infected locality enters the port of Victoria the Medical Health Officer shall make or cause to be made a strict inspection of the passengers, officers and crew before any person, luggage, or freight or other thing is landed, or allowed to be landed from it, and where any infected or exposed person shall be found on board he shall be dealt with in such manner as the Medical Health Officer for the city shall direct, and no luggage, freight or other thing shall be landed from the vessel until they shall have been thoroughly disinfected.

33. The Medical Health Officer or the Sanitary Inspector may board all trains and vessels arriving within the limits of the city; may take, in respect of any persons' baggage, freight or effects arriving by any train or vessel, any sanitary precautions, which, in the opinion of said Medical Health Officer or Inspector, are necessary or expedient for guarding against the introduction of disease into the city.

34. The Medical Health Officer or the Sanitary Inspector may attend at the railway station or steamboat wharf at any time prior to the arrival or departure of a boat or train.

35. The Medical Health Officer shall have power to stop, detain and examine every person or persons, freight, cargoes, boats, railway and tramway cars, coming from a place infected with a malignant, pestilential or infectious disease, in order to prevent the introduction of the same into the city.

36. Where there is reason to suspect that any person who has small-pox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, cholera or typhoid fever, leprosy, or any infectious, contagious, or malignant disease, is in or upon any railway or tramcar, steamboat, stage or any other conveyance, the Medical Health Officer or Sanitary Officer of the municipality, or, if there is no such officer, any member of the Board of Health, may enter such conveyance and cause any such person to be removed therefrom, and may detain the conveyance until it is properly disinfected, or such officer or member may, if he thinks fit, remain on or in, or re-enter, and may remain on or in the said conveyance, with any assistance he may require for the purpose of disinfecting the same.

37. No person, persons or body corporate shall bring into this city from any vessel, building, place or railway car in which had lately been any sick person of any contagious or infectious disease mentioned in this by-law, or any article or person whatsoever, nor shall any such person come into said city without permission in writing of the Medical Health Officer. Nor shall any person, persons or body corporate bring into the city any vessel, or railway, or tramcar, or conveyance in which there has been lately any person infected with, who has died from any contagious disease mentioned in this by-law, without the written consent of the Medical Health Officer or the Sanitary Inspector.

38. No owner, driver, or person in charge of any cab, omnibus, railway, street railway or tramway, carriage, or of any other public or private conveyance shall use, or permit the same to be used, for the conveyance of any person sick or affected with any of the diseases named or provided for in this by-law, nor for the conveyance of the body for burial, or otherwise, of any person who has died from any of said diseases without the permission of the Medical Health Officer, and every undertaker or other person who, with a hearse or other vehicle, removes or conveys therein, for burial or otherwise, the corpse of any person who has died of any of such contagious or infectious disease, is hereby required to have such cab, omnibus, street railway or tramway carriage, or any such public or private conveyance, or hearse or other vehicle, thoroughly disinfected.

39. No person shall give, lend, transmit, sell or expose any bedding, clothing or other article likely to convey any contagious or infectious disease, without having taken such precautions as may be directed by the Medical Health Officer for removing all danger of communicating such disease to others.

40. No person or persons who have been affected with any of the diseases named and provided for in this by-law, who have been quarantined or isolated in any place established under the provisions of the Municipal Act, 1892, the Municipal Act Amendment Act, 1893, or this by-law, shall be allowed to leave such quarantine or infectious diseases hospital without permission in writing of the Medical Health Officer.

41. No person having the small-pox, varioloid or other contagious disease shall go about the city, or in any yard, common or place so as to endanger the health of others.

42. Whenever it shall appear to the Mayor, the Medical Health Officer or the Sanitary Inspector that it is necessary for the preservation of the public health, or for the abatement of any nuisance or of anything dangerous to the public health, or whenever the Mayor shall receive a notice signed by two or more ratepayers of the city stating the condition of any building in the city to be so filthy as to be a nuisance, or dangerous or injurious to the public health, or that upon any premises in the city there is any foul or offensive ditch, gutter, drain, privy, cesspool, ashpit or cellar kept or constructed so as to be a nuisance or dangerous to the public health, or that upon any such premises an accumulation of dung, manure, offal, filth, refuse, stagnant water or other matter or thing is kept or permitted to remain so as to be a nuisance or dangerous or injurious as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Sanitary Inspector, or any officer of the corporation, and he is hereby authorized to enter such building or premises for the purpose of examining the same, and if necessary to order the removal of any such matter or thing as aforesaid; and every owner, lessee, or occupier of or person using said premises, or the agent or representative having charge or control of such building or premises, shall within twenty-four hours after receiving a notice to remove or abate any such matter or thing as aforesaid, remove or abate the same accordingly. In case he shall neglect or refuse to remove or abate the same accordingly, it shall be lawful for the Sanitary Inspector or any officer of the Corporation to cause such matter or thing to be removed or abated, and the costs and expenses thereof shall be forfeited and paid by the person in default and may be recovered from the person or persons so neglecting or refusing, and he shall be also subject to the penalties imposed by this by-law.

43. The Medical Health Officer or the Sanitary Inspector shall have power to abate or cause to be abated summarily and by force if necessary any nuisance likely to be injurious to the public health, and may cause the persons or corporations responsible for the nuisance to be prosecuted, and they may also cause the nuisance to be abated or removed at the expense of the person or corporation so offending.

44. The Sanitary Inspector or the Medical Health Officer shall examine into all nuisances, sources of filth, and causes of sickness, in the city or in any vessel within the limits of the City of Victoria, that may in his or their opinion be injurious to the health of the inhabitants, and shall cause the same to be destroyed, removed or prevented, as the case may require, and shall further enquire respecting articles that are capable of containing or conveying infection or contagion brought or conveyed into the city by or through any vehicle, or vessel, or by any means whatever.

45. If the Medical Health Officer or Sanitary Inspector is satisfied upon due examination that any cellar, room, tenement or building within the municipality, occupied as a dwelling place, has become by reason of the number of occupants, want of cleanliness, the existence therein of a contagious or infectious disease, or other cause, unfit for such purpose, or that it has become a nuisance, or in any way dangerous to the health of its occupants or of the public, he may issue a notice to such occupants, or any of them, requiring the said premises to be put in proper sanitary condition, or if he sees fit require the occupants to quit the premises within such time as he may deem reasonable. If the person so notified or any of them neglect or refuse to comply with the terms of the notice, every person so offending shall be liable to the penalties of this by-law. The Medical Health Officer may cause the premises to be properly cleaned at the expense of the owners or occupants, or may remove the occupants and close up the premises, and the same shall not be occupied until put into proper sanitary condition, or the Board of Health, if it sees fit, may cause such premises to be destroyed.

46. No owner, tenant or occupant of land, or any person or body corporate within the city limits, shall suffer the accumulation upon his or their premises, or deposit, or permit to be deposited, upon any lot belonging to or occupied by him, of anything which may endanger the public health, or deposit upon or into any street, square, lane, highway, wharf, dock, slip, pond bank, stream, sewer, or water or waters of Victoria Harbor or the Arm, any dead animal, fish, dirt, rubbish, excrement, dung, manure, offal or other refuse or vegetable or animal matter, or other filth or offensive thing.

47. If any person shall own, occupy or keep any lot of ground, building, stable or other premises in such a bad and filthy condition as to be offensive and a nuisance to the neighborhood, or to any person or family, such person shall be subject to the penalties provided for an infraction of this by-law.

48. The keeper of every livery or other stable shall keep his stable and stable yard clean, and shall not permit more than two wagon loads of manure to accumulate in or near the same at any one time.

49. No person shall suffer the accumulation upon his premises or deposit or permit the deposit on any land belonging to him or under his control, of anything so as to endanger the public health, or shall deposit or suffer or permit to be deposited, throw into or leave in or upon any street, court, square, road, lane, alley, wharf, public enclosure, vacant lot, pond, or body of water, any dead animal, dirt, sawdust, soot, ashes, cinders, shavings, hair, shreds, manure, fish-shells, waste water or filth of any kind, or any refuse animal or vegetable matter whatever.

50. All house or store offal, whether consisting of animal or vegetable substance, shall be placed in suitable vessels, and no ashes or other refuse shall be mingled therewith, and the same shall be kept in some convenient place to be taken away by the scavengers.

51. No distiller, tanner, brewer, soap-boiler, tallow-chandler, butcher, meat-packer, fish-canner, oil manufacturer, dyer, livery stable keeper, wash-house keeper, slaughter-house keeper or other person shall discharge or cause or permit to flow from their still-house, tannery, brewery, oil manufactory, shop, slaughter-house, packing-house, stable, or any other place, any foul or nauseous liquors, slops or other substances whatever into any private ground, street, lane or public ground, or fresh water stream, pond or lake within said city.

52. No soap-boiler, tallow-chandler, butcher, candle or oil manufacturer, or fish-canner, shall keep or use any stale, putrid or stinking fat, grease, fish or meat, so as to be a nuisance to the public.

53. No owner or occupant of any premises for the purpose of killing therein, shall be erected, maintained, opened, used or kept within the limits of the City of Victoria.

54. No slaughter-house, lot, buildings or premises for the purpose of killing therein, shall be erected, maintained, opened, used or kept within the limits of the City of Victoria.

55. All privies that are foul, emitting smells and odors, are hereby declared nuisances, and the Sanitary Inspector shall have power to abate the same, and order the same to be filled up or closed, and if the owner or occupier of the premises on which the same may be situate, fail to do so on receiving notice, he or they shall be subject to the penalties provided for in this by-law, and the Sanitary Inspector shall cause the said privies, vaults or juts to be filled up.

56. All vaults and privies shall be made tight, so that the contents thereof cannot escape therefrom, and as remote from any dwelling, well, or water tank as practicable.

57. No person shall permit or suffer the accumulation, so as to be a nuisance, of any offal, filth, refuse, stagnant water, or other offensive matter or thing upon his premises, or on any vacant lot belonging to him, or for the owner or lessee of which he is the agent.

58. No person shall place on any land, or in or upon any street, road, or highway, any night soil, manure or other refuse matter, or any other dirt or filth which is, or is likely to become, a nuisance.

59. No person shall convey or cause to be conveyed through any street, road, or highway, any night-soil, swill, or other filth or offensive matter dangerous to health, between the hours of six in the morning and twelve in the evening, nor at any time except in a proper covered cart or vehicle, so as to prevent slopping or spilling.

60. Every tenant or occupier of a building shall dispose of all animal and vegetable refuse from such building or on the premises occupied therewith, either by burning the same or by placing it in a proper covered receptacle, the contents of which he shall cause to be removed at least once every week.

61. The owner, lessee, agent of the owner, or of the lessee or of the occupant of any ground, yard, vacant lot, or other property where stagnant water or other nuisance exists, abutting on any street through which a common drain shall have been constructed, shall cause the same to be effectually drained into such common drain.

62. The owner, lessee, agent, or occupier of any building or premises used as a dwelling house, hotel, restaurant, saloon, shop, store, office, factory, wash-house, or otherwise, shall furnish the same with a sufficient drain under ground to carry off all waste or foul water or liquid filth; and no such drain shall empty or discharge into or upon any street, road, or highway, or any open drain thereon, if, in the opinion of the Mayor or the Council, the same be detrimental to the public health.

63. When any dumb animal shall die within the limits of the city, the owner or person in possession of it shall cause the carcass to be removed and buried or cremated, so that the same shall not be a nuisance.

64. It shall be the duty of the Sanitary Inspector, the members of the City Police force and such other persons as may for the time being be employed for health or sanitary purposes to keep a vigilant supervision over all streets, lanes, by-ways, lots, back yards, premises or waters as aforesaid within the municipal limits upon or in which any such accumulation as aforesaid may be found, and at once to notify the parties who own or occupy such lots or premises, or who either personally or through their employees have deposited any thing so as to endanger the public health, or who permit or suffer the accumulation thereof, to cleanse the same, and to remove what is found thereon, and such parties shall forthwith remove the same, and if the same be not removed within twenty-four hours after such notification, he or they may cause the parties so offending to be prosecuted, and may also cause the same to be removed at the expense of the person or persons so offending. They may also inspect at intervals all premises within the city which they have reason to believe are in an unsanitary condition.

65. Wherever any nuisance shall be found on any premises within the city, contrary to this by-law, the Sanitary Inspector is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to cause the same to be summarily abated in such manner as he may direct, and in default of the person or persons, or body corporate refusing or neglecting to abate the same, as directed by the Sanitary Inspector, he may abate the same, and the person, persons, or body corporate so neglecting or refusing shall be liable to the penalties of this by-law, and pay the City the cost of abating the same.

66. The Sanitary Inspector or the Medical Health Officer may grant permits for, or restrain the removal of any nuisance or infected articles, when he considers it proper for the public safety to do so.

67. In all cases where no provision is herein made defining what are nuisances, and how the same may be removed, abated or prevented, in addition to what may be declared such herein, those offences which are known to the common law of the land and the Statutes of British Columbia as nuisances may, in case the same exist within the city, be treated as such, and proceed against as is in this by-law provided, or in accordance with any other law which shall give the Police Magistrate or the Justice of the Peace trying the same jurisdiction.

68. Any notice required to be given by this by-law shall be served, if the premises are occupied, on the occupant or upon some servant or member of his family, or posted upon some conspicuous part of the premises; and if such premises be vacant, the notice shall be served upon the owner or lessee or the agent of the owner or lessee, or left at the last or usual place of abode of such owner, lessee or agent, or posted in some conspicuous place on such premises.

69. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to use from and out of any well or wells of water within the limits of the City of Victoria which has or have been complained of as being prejudicial to the health of man or beast, any water for drinking or cooking purposes, or the watering of any domestic animal, or for any use whatever, until said water from any and every such well so complained of has been duly analyzed by a competent analyst (to be named by the Council of the city), and said analyst has certified that the water in the said well or wells is of a pure and wholesome nature and fit for the use above specified.

70. If upon due analysis, as above set forth, the water in any well or wells within the city should be declared unfit for the uses hereinbefore specified, such well or wells shall be immediately filled up by the owner, lessee or occupant in possession of the premises on which it or they are situated, and no other or more wells shall be opened on said premises.

71. Any person complaining of the quality of the water in any well or wells used for the purposes hereinbefore specified within this city, shall make his or her complaint to the Sanitary Inspector of the city in writing, giving full information as to the location of any well or wells so complained of, the number of lot and block, and legal subdivision on which same are situate, and an approximate estimate of the number of persons or animals using water from said well or wells.

72. Upon receipt of complaint in writing, as above set forth, the Sanitary Inspector shall, as soon as practicable, procure a sample of the water from such well or wells in the presence of at least one credible witness, which sample shall be immediately sealed up by said Inspector in an air-tight receptacle, and be left by him at the place of business of the analyst chosen and appointed by the Council for such duties, and the analyst shall immediately proceed to analyze such sample of water and report the result in writing as soon as practicable to the Board of Health of this city, who shall act in accordance with the report.

73. The owner or occupier of the premises shall fill up the said well or wells immediately on receiving notice so to do from the Sanitary Inspector, and in default of his doing so shall be subject to the penalties provided for a breach of this by-law.

74. No person shall let or occupy, or suffer to be occupied, as a dwelling or lodging, any room which—

(a.) Does not contain at all times at least 384 cubic feet of space for each person occupying the same.

(b.) Has not a window made to open in a manner approved by the Medical Health Officer or the Sanitary Inspector, or

(c.) Has not appurtenant to it the use of a water-closet, earth-closet, or privy, constructed in accordance with the by-laws and regulations of the City;

(d.) Every room in which a person passes the night or is found between midnight and five o'clock in the forenoon, shall be deemed to be occupied as a dwelling or lodging within the meaning of this section.

75. Any officer of the Corporation may seize, and under the direction of the Medical Health Officer, the Mayor or the Sanitary Inspector, destroy any tainted or unwholesome meat, poultry, fish or other article of food exposed or offered for sale.

76. No person or persons shall sell or offer for sale any bread, milk or other substance adulterated with any substance injurious to health, and any article so adulterated shall be forfeited and destroyed under the direction of the Mayor, Police Magistrate, or any Justice or Justices of the Peace in and for the City of Victoria, before whom such case shall be tried.

77. No butcher, grocer, trader or other person, persons or body corporate shall sell, expose or offer for sale on any public market or at any place within the limits of the City of Victoria, as food any tainted, diseased, damaged or unwholesome meat, poultry, fish, vegetables, milk, fruit or other articles of food or provisions, or the flesh of any animal dying otherwise than by slaughter, and the Sanitary Inspector may seize and destroy any such tainted, diseased, damaged or unwholesome meat, poultry, fish, vegetables, fruit or other articles of food or provisions.

78. Every butcher, grocer and milk dealer, and their agent, shall allow the Sanitary Inspector to freely and fully inspect their cattle and milk, meats, fish and vegetables, held, offered or intended for sale, and will be expected to answer all reasonable and proper questions asked by such Inspector, relative to the condition thereof and of the places where such articles may be.

79. Any person who shall keep swine, dogs, horses, cattle, goats, poultry, or other such animals on their premises shall maintain the houses, buildings or pens in which the same shall be kept in such a clean and wholesome condition to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Inspector, under the penalty provided for an infraction of this by-law for each offense.

80. No animal affected with any infectious or contagious disease shall be brought into the city.

81. Every person who violates by act, either by omission or commission, or who is guilty of an infraction of any of the provisions of this by-law, or any order or direction given, or any rule or regulation made for which any penalty is not specially mentioned therein, shall upon conviction thereof, in a summary manner, before the Police Magistrate or any two Justices of the Peace having jurisdiction in the City, shall be liable for every such offense, and shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars and costs; and if such penalty and costs be not paid, either immediately or within such period as such Police Magistrate or Justices may appoint, the same may be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender, and in default of sufficient distress the offender may be imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding three calendar months, unless such penalty and costs be sooner paid.

82. The Consolidated Health By-Law, 1886, is hereby repealed.

83. This by-law may be cited as The Health By-Law, 1893.

Passed the Municipal Council the 17th day of April, 1893.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed by the Council, the 19th day of April, 1893.

(L.S.) ROBERT BEAVEN,
Mayor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria, on the 19th day of April, 1893, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law quashed must make his application within month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard on that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

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THE VAUDREUIL VICTORY.

The Tories Say the Liberals Won on the Manitoba School Question.

TARIFF REFORM THE REAL ISSUE.

Even the Soulanges Canal and Other Bribes Could Not Carry the Constituency—The Loss of the Brass Dogs Not Enough for Arnoldi.

Ottawa, April 15.—The election of a Liberal member for the constituency of Vaudreuil on Wednesday last by about 200 majority is an occurrence in the political history of this country the like of which has not been recorded since confederation. Vaudreuil has been a Conservative constituency all along. True, the Liberals captured it by a small majority at the last general election, but at the bye-election since it wheeled into the old Tory line with a substantial majority. At the last election Mr. McMillan's majority was 85. This, in a country constituency with a small vote, was considered a good majority. But it took a large amount of money to bring about the result. There was also the Soulanges canal which runs through part of the county, and nothing, not even harbor improvements, can outdo a canal in securing votes for the Government candidate. In the election which is just over, there was a renewal of all these attractions in favor of the nominee of the Government. The canal and the canal contractors did their best for the Government. There was the cry used for all that it was worth, "vote for something for the county." To obtain this it was necessary to vote for the Government. Messrs. Ouimet and Angers laid all this in a peculiarly plain way before the electors. Mr. Lariviere, the member for Provencher, was all the way from Manitoba to ask support for the Government so as to get a satisfactory settlement of the school question.

Every device that the Government could suggest, in addition to a liberal expenditure of money, was utilized to hold the county, and what happened? Vaudreuil has gone in favor of tariff reform by about 200 majority. The Montreal Gazette admits that the victory was marked, but it consoles itself by saying that such victories have been rare of recent years in the history of the Liberals. Other Conservative newspapers less honest and more unwilling to concede the victory attribute the cause to the Manitoba school question. They forget that in the other bye-election this question was up for discussion the same as now. Indeed the Government is asking votes on the ground that it has paid the cost of the Catholics' case in their appeal, and that now they are asking the Supreme Court whether or not they can apply the remedial legislation asked for. It was also in the English-speaking parts of the constituency that the Liberal vote increased the most. That refutes the Manitoba school theory of explaining away the result. It is just as well for the Conservatives to know that the Vaudreuil election is not only a condemnation of the tariff policy of the Government but a true indication as to how the country will go when the next general election comes round.

Strong efforts are being put forth to get Arnoldi liberated from jail. It is pointed out that while he is an Orangeman he is confined in prison for offences very much smaller than those of others, notably Mr. Senecal, who is acquitted. A petition has been presented to the government asking for the executive clemency of the crown, but I have it on pretty good authority that nothing will be done. Someone must be made a scapegoat for the sins of the government and in this case it is Senecal.

Major-General Herbert is making things lively around the militia department. Doubtless the general has done much good by his criticism of the faults of the Canadian militia, but there is a limit to these things, and when the commander of our forces speaks of removing Col. Powell, the deputy-adjutant-general, those who know how much hard work and zealous care Col. Powell has given to build up the present Canadian militia with the small sums at his disposal, will resist the suggestion or attempt with all the power that they possess. Mr. Patterson, the minister of militia, has given the major-general full control, but the latter should not abuse that privilege. Many think that he is now doing so.

At the invitation of Professor Robertson, Dominion dairy commissioner, a number of press correspondents, including your own "Slabtown," left by the 11:35 a.m. train Saturday for Perth for the purpose of viewing the mammoth cheese, which is to form part of the Canadian exhibit at the World's Fair. This monster cheese was made under the superintendence of Mr. Robertson at the Dominion experimental station, Perth. In the first place the cheese weighs 22,000 pounds. Altogether 207,200 pounds of milk were used in making it. That quantity of milk is equal to the milk for one day in September of 10,000 cows. It is incased in a mould or hoop of steel boiler plate 5-16 of an inch thick, and a pressure of more than 200 tons was applied to make it perfectly solid. It measures 28 feet in circumference by six feet in height, and altogether is a sight well worth seeing. That it is by far the largest cheese ever made, the dimensions quoted above will satisfy any doubting "Thomas" upon that point. It will be the most conspicuous part of the pyramid of Canadian products which will be exhibited at the World's Columbian Exposition. At 7 a.m. to-day, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will run a special train from Perth, so that the idea presented itself to Mr. Robertson to give an opportunity to the newspaper representatives at the capital to see the "Canadian mite" before it left. The carriage of the cheese is placed on open cars so that it can easily be seen by the public. A schedule of time has been prepared and posters have been sent to all the railway stations ahead, showing what time the train will arrive, so that all who desire to see this marvellous production can do so. A special truck has been made for transporting the mammoth cheese through Great Britain after it leaves Chicago. During his highly successful tour in Britain Mr. Robertson made arrangements for showing the cheese in all the leading cities of England, Scotland and Ireland. Not only at Chicago, but in the old country, the cheese will be a splendid advertisement of the vastness and quality of Canadian dairy products. It was Mr. Robertson's intention to have his cheese drawn on a wagon by eight horses to the exhibition grounds in Chicago, but the directors of the fair objected for fear that the wheels of the wagon would cut up the roads too much. It will require to be taken on the railway cars.

SLABTOWN.

When Improperly Fed, Men and Women Lose Health and Strength!

How About the Baby?

In order to properly sustain life from day to day, the ordinary man or woman requires a nourishing and health-giving diet. Foods that have no building-up elements in them are of little value; and if used for any length of time it will be seen that the user is rapidly losing flesh, strength and health.

If such results are produced in adults when improperly fed, how will it fare with baby, who is daily fed with poorly prepared and often dangerous artificial foods? The result is terrible to contemplate; it is sufficient to make strong ones shudder. This improper feeding of infants goes on from day to day, and there are hundreds and thousands of mothers—loving mothers, too—who are ignorantly using foods that bring on trouble, disease and death. The little infant requires food that is pure, nourishing and life-giving, if its life is to be saved. Experience has demonstrated that Lactated Food excels all others for the proper nourishment and strengthening of babies and young children. Lactated Food in the past has proved to be vastly superior to any other preparation ever heard of for making healthy flesh, bone and muscle. Babies who are fed on it are never sick, cross or peevish; they grow up bright, cheerful and happy and gladden the mothers who watch over them.

A Frank Barbarian.

A Soudanese chieftain whom Prof. Hagerbeck (the German Barnum) had brought to Berlin, was introduced to some representative of the Ethnological Society, who asked him how he had enjoyed his trip, and which of all the wonders of the German metropolis had impressed him the most. "What surprises me most," said the ingenious savage, "is how you can move the enormous freight trains on your railway tracks, and how you can manage to swallow the horrible drinks sold in your restaurants."

Broke up a Ladies' Club.

A number of ladies on North Noble street have been initiated into the mysteries of poker by their husbands, and for three or four weeks have had occasional meetings, at which they indulged in the game. Four hundred chips were given for 40 cents, and one cent was the limit of the game.

The other day these ladies, to the number of seven, met and a game was begun. The hostess, who is of a fun-loving turn, informed the merchant police of the neighborhood that the party would be on hand and instructed him to come in when the game should be at its height.

In he came at the appointed hour with the biggest badge he could find blazing on his manly bosom. "Do you keep a gambling house, madam?" he asked, in his severest tone, adding, "Ladies, I will take your names, if you please."

The consternation and distress that followed were something appalling. The lady of the house played her part to perfection, but as one of the ladies went into a serious state of hysteries the tender-hearted policeman was compelled to explain matters, and then beat a hasty retreat. The incident, however, has so seriously disturbed the fair poker players that it is doubtful if the club will ever meet again. The joke, too, is abroad in the neighborhood, and the ladies are now running a gauntlet of teasing that is far from pleasant.—Chicago News.

Strongly Endorsed.

The advertising of Hood's Sarsaparilla appeals to the sober, common sense of thinking people, because it is true; and it is always fully substantiated by endorsements which in the financial world would be accepted without a moment's hesitation. They tell the story—HOOD'S CURES.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, jaundice, biliousness, sick headache, constipation.

Pocket and table cutlery at Fox's, 78 Government street.

Garden tools at McLennan & McFeely's.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT, SOAP MAKERS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

If you wish your Linen to be White as Snow, Sunlight Soap will do it.

Why,

Because SUNLIGHT SOAP is perfectly pure, and contains no Injurious Chemicals to injure either your clothes or your hands. Greatest care is exercised in its manufacture, and its quality is so appreciated by the public that it has the Largest Sale of any Soap in the World.

How

Can you test this? If you have never tried SUNLIGHT SOAP, ask those who use it what they think of it, then try it for yourself. The result will please you, and your clothes will be washed in far less time, with Less Labour, Greater Comfort, and will be whiter than they have ever been before, when you used ordinary soap.

Is That

not the best way to decide the matter? First by enquiring what the experience is of those who already use it. Secondly, by a fair trial yourself. You are not committed in any way to use the soap; all we ask is: Don't Delay, try it the next washing day.

GENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA:
BECKWITH, THOMPSON & KING,
VICTORIA B C

Why you take Cold and Cough.

Generally caused by exposure to cold, wet feet, sitting in a draught, coming from hot and crowded places, in thin dress, or wearing damp clothes, stockings, or any other cause tending to check suddenly the perspiration. The result produces inflammation of the lining membrane of the lungs or throat, and this causes phlegm or matter, which nature tries to throw off by expectoration. In many cases she is unable to do so without assistance, and this is

Why you use Allen's Lung Balsam.

Three Size Bottles, 25c., 50c., $1.00

AUCTION SALE

I am instructed by the mortgagees to offer the undermentioned

Valuable Property

For sale by Public Auction at DUNCAN'S STATION, Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway, at the hour of three o'clock p.m., on

SATURDAY, the 6th day of May, 1893

1st—Quamichan District.

The whole or part of Sections 15 and 16, Range VIII., formerly owned by Col. Matthews, and now in the occupation of Dr. A. M. Watson. This property is beautifully situated on the Cowichan River, within half a mile of Duncan's Station, and will be offered for sale in lots to suit purchasers, as per map, to be procured at time of sale. Beautiful residential property. Soil rich black loam, very suitable for gardening and fruit raising.

2nd-Shawnigan District.

Sections 2, Ranges 8 and 9, containing together 160 acres, more or less. This property is partly improved, and fronts on Mill Creek Bay, Saanich Inlet.

3rd—Nanoose District.

Lot 18, containing 160 acres; two acres fenced, cultivated and free from stumps; good supply of water; log house 22x20 feet, barn 12x12, pig pen 10x8.

For further particulars apply to
DRAKE, JACKSON & HELMCKEN,
Solicitors for the Mortgagees,
Bastion Street, Victoria,
or to
W. H. CLARKE,
Auctioneer. ap17-d&w

THE
Pacific Portland Cement
COMPANY, Limited,
Victoria, B. C.

The public are invited to inspect, test samples, and obtain information at the temporary offices of the Company,

Williams Block, opposite Driard Hotel, Broad Street.

AGENTS WANTED AT EVERY SHIPPING PORT ON THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

Telephone No. 234. P. O. Box 269
Office Hours 9 till o'clock.
ap11-1m

NOTICE.

IN POUND.

One Bay Horse will be sold at City Pound by Auction, May 10th (Wednesday), at 12 o'clock, noon, if not redeemed and pound charges paid on or before that date.

ANDREW SHAW,
City Clerk's Office, Pound Keeper.
Victoria, B.C., April 24th, 1893.

Maternity Home
(LATE SAMARITAN)
No. 11 Rae Street.

Applications to be made at the Home or to MRS. D. W. HIGGINS Cadboro Bay Road.

To Let or for Sale.

House on Silvia Street with unobstructed view of the Straits. Drawing room, dining room, 4 bedrooms, etc. Drained to the sea.

J. GERHARD TIARKS,
Architect.
39½ Government St., Victoria, B.C. mar28-td

SNOWFLAKE
FLOUR
—:— FOR FAMILY USE, —:—
IS THE BEST.

Ask your Grocer for it. Have no other

Manufactured by
ISOM LANNING & CO
ALBANY, OREGON.

COAL

The New Vancouver Coal Mining & Land Co., Ltd.

(FORMERLY THE VANCOUVER COAL CO.).

ARE THE LARGEST COAL PRODUCERS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE NANAIMO COAL (Used principally for Gas and Domestic Purposes). | **THE SOUTH FIELD COAL** (Steam Fuel).

THE NEW WELLINGTON COAL
House and Steam Coal) are mined by this Company only.

THE "NANAIMO" COAL gives a large percentage of Gas, high Illuminating power unequalled by any other bituminous Gas Coal in the world, and a superior quality of Coke.

THE "SOUTH FIELD" COAL is now used by all the leading Steamship Lines on the Pacific.

THE "NEW WELLINGTON" COAL, which was introduced early in the present year, has already become a favorite, especially for domestic purposes. It is a clean, hard coal; makes a bright and cheerful fire, and its lasting qualities make it the most economical fuel in the market.

The several Mines of the Company are connected with their Wharves at Nanaimo and Departure Bay where ships of the largest tonnage are loaded all states of the tide. Special dispatch is given to Mail and Ocean Steamers.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS,
Superintendent.

Dec. 30.

Victoria's Leading Merchants
TRADERS :-: AGENTS :-: PRODUCERS

VICTORIA RICE MILLS
ROLLER FLOUR MIL
62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

CHAS. E. REDFERN
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER
Chronometers rated by Transit Observations.
NO. 43 GOVERNMENT STREET.

MUNROE MILLER,
Printer and Binder.
77 Johnson Street.

Are You In It?
The best investment a business man can make is a judicious expenditure in newspaper advertising. It is better than real estate. If only a small ad. is wanted try a card in this column.

Do You Write for the Papers?
If you do, you should have **THE LADDER OF JOURNALISM,** a Text-Book for Correspondents, Reporters, Editors and General Writers.
PRICE, 50 CENTS.
SENT ON RECEIPT OF PRICE, BY
ALLAN FORMAN,
117 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.
State where you saw this and you will receive a handsome lithograph for framing.

Best aid to the Amateur, the Artist, and to those fond of a beautiful Home: 36 Colored Pictures given with a year's subscription for only $4.00. Complete instructions and designs given for Embroidery, Wood Carving, China Painting, Modeling, Oil, Water and Mineral Color Painting, and every branch of Home Decoration. No home is complete without this beautifully illustrated guide.

Everyone who sends $4 direct to our office for one year's subscription will get **Free, as a Premium,** a copy of our exquisite water-color fac-simile—"The Trysting Place," size 27x22 inches—which has never been sold for less than $10, and which makes a most beautiful gift for any occasion.

Sample copy of the Magazine, with 2 Colored Pictures, sent for 20c. Catalogue Free.

THE ART INTERCHANGE CO., 9 Desbrosses St., N. Y

LEGAL NOTICES.

William Eckert, Deceased:

NOTICE.—All persons having claims or demands against the estate of William Eckert, late of Yates street, in the city of Victoria, grocer, deceased, are hereby required to send in particulars of their claims and demands on or before the 30th day of April next, to Simon Leiser, of the city of Victoria, merchant, attorney-in-fact for me the administratrix, by virtue of letters of administration granted to me by the Supreme Court of British Columbia on the 8th day of February, 1893.

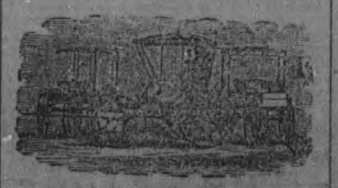
And notice is hereby also given that after such 30th day of April next I shall proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which I shall then have notice.

Dated this 25th day of March, 1893.

ELIZA A. ECKERT,
Administratrix of the said deceased.
March 27-1m.

WE BEG TO INFORM
Victorians
That we have removed from 27 Fort Street to our new and spacious store
37 Fort Street,
5 doors above our old stand, where you can find the
Only Opticians
Of British Columbia, who have the knowledge, skill and experience to thoroughly test your eyes and fit you with proper glasses.
Who make a specialty of grinding complicated glasses and repairs of all kinds.
Who have the most complete stock of Spectacles, Eye Glasses and Optical Instruments in Canada.
Note the Change of Address:
F. W. Nolte & Co.,
(Successors to Hyams)
37 FORT STREET.

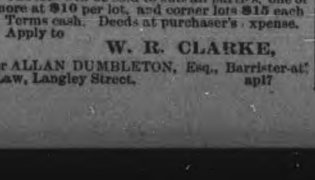
JOHN MESTON



CARRIAGE MAKER
BLACKSMITH, ETC.
Broad street, between Johnson and Fisgard streets
VICTORIA, B. C.

14th Annual Derby Sweep
3000 TICKETS, $5 EACH.
$9000 Divided Equally Among Starters
$6000 Divided Equally Among Non-Starters.
DRAWING, MAY 29. RACE, MAY 31.
R. H. BRAND.
Billiard Room, Windsor Hotel, Montreal.

NOTE—No Special Prize to 1st, 2nd or 3rd. 241 Horses entered.—If 15 start, each starter will draw $600. Leaving 226 Non-Starters to divide $6,000, about $27 each. Guaranteed to fill. ap10-5w



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For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the
Scientific American
Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

Medical Examinations.

The Examinations of the B. C. Medical Council will commence on Tuesday, the 2nd day of May next, in the City of Victoria. Particulars by applying to
G. L. MILNE,
ap19-2w Registrar and Secretary.

JUNCTION TOWN SITE

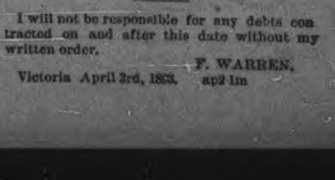
I am instructed to sell
BY PRIVATE SALE

Junction Town Site, situated nearly in the middle of Comox, on the main road, where the churches and schools are situated. The smallest lots are 60x120, with 20 feet alleys in the rear of each lot. This property adjoins the projected line of the Comox Railway.

The lots will be sold to suit all parties, one or more at $10 per lot, and corner lots $15 each. Terms cash. Deeds at purchaser's expense.

Apply to
W. R. CLARKE,
or ALLAN DUMBLETON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Langley Street. ap17

A. MAXWELL MUIR,
ARCHITECT,
934 Douglas Street.



CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867)
Funeral Director and Embalmer,
Government street, Victoria.

Kaslo

I will leave for Kaslo on or about April 18, for the purpose of opening an office in the Real Estate and Insurance business.

I would be glad to have any one wishing to sell their property to list the same with me.

Acreage platted into Lots and thus sold for owner.

Information cheerfully given to intended buyers.

D. G. WILLIAMS,
104 Yates Street.
Victoria, April 10th, 1893. 1m

WING ON,
Pioneer Grocer and Provision Dealer

INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.—All kinds of Chinese help furnished.
20 Cormorant St., VICTORIA, B.C.
ap6-2m

NOTICE.

I will not be responsible for any debts contracted on and after this date without my written order.

F. WARREN.
Victoria April 3rd, 1893. ap2 1m

A GALLANT BANKER.

How a Montrealer Helped a Bridegroom to Flee From Injustice.

Mr. Howells once made a delightful story about a wedding journey in which nothing more exciting happened than a diverting little quarrel between the married lovers whether there should be one or two horses attached to the vehicle in which they were going to ride up a mountain. Of course, the bride had her way, as brides should have, and that was all there was about it.

If, however, Mr. Howells had taken a trip last month with a certain bridal couple who went down to Bermuda, or if he had ever been aboard the Trinidad on her last trip up from that land of lilies and onions, he would have had almost a tragedy to record, and could certainly have introduced into another story of a wedding journey a much more thrilling episode than was raised by the dispute about the ride up the mountain.

And this was how it happened: A bride and groom of last month from a city not a thousand miles from New York went to Bermuda for their honeymoon. They enjoyed both Bermuda and the honeymoon for a fortnight and arranged to come home a week ago. On the day before they were to sail for New York a farewell drive naturally suggested itself.

Both were accustomed to horses—the bride a capital whip. So they dispensed with a driver, and the bride held the reins over a pair of horses that were neither better nor worse than the average animals to be had at a travellers' resort.

With them as a guest in their carriage was a man, a Canadian banker whom they had met at the hotel, and with whom they had become friendly in the association of idleness and sight-seeing.

On the way home, trotting along the smooth roads of the little island, one of the horses stumbled slightly and fell to his knees. He was promptly pulled up, and none of the three thought further of the occurrence.

It was with extreme surprise, therefore, that the young husband received a visit later in the evening from a man claiming to be the owner of the horses driven in the afternoon, who presented a bill for $300, suitable damages in his estimation for alleged serious injury to one of the animals.

It has been, he declared, "lamed for life," and must be paid for to that amount.

Thunderstruck, the husband denied that so trifling a fall could have caused such a result, and his wife and Canadian friend added their protestations to his. Argument and asseveration were of no avail, and the young groom, who was a lawyer, went out to consult Bermuda authorities.

It was late, and the only persons he could find with any views on the case advised him to attempt some sort of compromise to prevent possible annoyance and detention. So he sought the owner of the horses, and although declaiming vehemently against the injustice of the demand, said he would pay $25 for the sake of having no further trouble. Whereupon the owner said $50 would be a better sum.

"Well, then, $50," said the other, "though it's an outrage."

But when $50 was offered, $75 was demanded, and when $75 was finally conceded the price advanced to $100.

"Let it be $100 then, or nothing," once more acquiesced the indignant, but entrapped, American, but he turned on his heel and left when the horse owner added a fresh $25.

He thought the matter over and resolved on extreme measures. Their friend from Canada was also returning by the steamer next day, and him he asked casually to look after getting his wife aboard, stating that he might be busy till the last moment with the horse affair.

So when the Trinidad steamed away next morning at about 11 o'clock, the bride of a fortnight was in charge of the new acquaintance. Opposite St. George's the outgoing steamers anchor and wait for the mail tender. While lying there a small boat put out from shore and a man came aboard. It was the young husband and he vanished as soon as he reached the ship.

Two hours later the Government tug came along side with not only the mails, but the Chief of Police.

The wife's face paled as she saw the officer, and, with a shriek, "they'll get him; they'll get him," she fled from the deck.

True enough, the officer had papers to secure her husband, and the ship was searched from stem to stern. But he could not be found.

And then ensued a fresh complication. The captain decided that he must go back to Hamilton, for if the fugitive was found on his ship after they got to sea he would be forced to pay $1,000. This created consternation among the passengers, and the Canadian banker was specially excited. It was of vital importance that he should reach Montreal on a certain day and a brief delay would endanger doing this.

At last, after much conferring between the chief of police, the captain, the wife and the banker, the last named official accepted a paper signed by the wife, stating that no papers could be in existence against her husband at the time of his leaving Hamilton, for he had quitted that place at 4 o'clock in the morning and court did not open until 10.

This arrangement, which may not be perfectly set down, but was of this character, protected the captain of the Trinidad and settled the matter of sailing. It was with a still anxious heart, however, that the bride watched the Hamilton police functionary go over the ship's side, and her breath only came freely as the distance lengthened between the two vessels.

The last of Bermuda had sunk below the horizon before her husband came out of his hiding-place in the coal,where through the good offices of some sailor he had been stowed.

It was a happy moment, indeed, when the fugitive from justice was united with his family and friends.—N. Y. Times.

Emile Zola.

Emile Zola, the well known French novelist, writes in a most extraordinary fashion, holding the pen between the second and fourth fingers of the right hand, and the process is a very slow and laborious one. He is now 52; and the favorite recreation of his leisure are boating and gardening. His manner is very imperious, a fact which makes him many enemies. Zola began life as a clerk in Hachette's library in Paris at a salary of eight francs a month. He is now almost, if not quite, a millionaire. He lives in a tiny cottage of three rooms at Medan, where he fled in 1878 to avoid the crowds who went to Paris to visit the exhibition. The present aim of his life is to gain admission to the French Academy. He is not discouraged by numerous defeats, remembering that Victor Hugo had to present himself four times before he became one of the forty "Immortals."

ELK IN HARNESS.

A Tennessee Man's Striking Team—Sometimes Dangerous.

My brother had a pair of buck elks two and a half years old, at that time the eldest of a half-dozen deer which he kept in a park. Those two bucks we separated from the others and drove them through a lane into the barnyard, thence into the horse stable,where they were kept a few days and subjected to the halter. After that a harness, which had been prepared for the purpose, was fitted on and they were taken out and hitched up to a light one-horse sleigh. All this was accomplished without much resistance on the part of the elk. But it required some coaxing and some whipping to make the first start. We succeeded, however, in driving a mile or two, but they did not seem to take kindly to the bit and could not be guided much by the lines; consequently we made zig-zag courses and frequently brought up against a fence or some other obstruction. They were harnessed and driven perhaps ten times during the winter with about the same result. They did not seem to learn anything by using, and we came to the conclusion that elk were not made to work in harness, and it seemed by their actions that the elk were of that mind, so early in the spring they were driven back into the park.

During the month of August, after they were four years old, they became ill-natured and ugly, and one had become so furious that we had to look around for some way to confine him. If he broke through the fence we considered him very dangerous and no man would dare go into the park when the elk was in sight. I believe that I never saw an animal more aggressive or that was more full of fight. He would go for any one that stood outside of the fence as far as the fence would let him and he would stand punching with handspikes and prodding with pitchforks until his face would be a gore of blood and never flinch an inch, while if he had broken through the fence the punchers and prodders would have wished themselves anywhere else but there.

The way I secured that elk from further trouble was this: Taking twenty-five feet of cable rope and climbing on to the fence, thence into the top of a white beach that was full of limbs and stood close inside of the fence, I tied one end of the rope to a strong limb, having made a strong noose at the other end, and then worked my way down to the lower limbs, some eight or nine feet from the ground. By that time the elk had got there, even before I was ready.

Just then I would as soon have walked into the grasp of a grizzly bear as to have dropped from that limb,although outside of the rutting season he was no more dangerous than a Devon steer. He soon gave me as good a chance as I wanted, and I was lucky enough to drop the noose over both horns. Then I had him safely tied, where he was fed with hay and oats for three weeks, after which he was let loose, being then as quiet as the others, which numbered at that time fifteen—does, fawns and young bucks.

Some time in the month of December following we drove those two old bucks down through the lane into the barn and had them altered, and drove them back into the park again. In the spring they shed their horns at the usual time and the next set were grown to the full size, but the velvet dried down to the horn and never peeled, and they never shed them.

The trumpet-like call or lowing of the buck elk, which is heard only in the rutting season, is unique and can hardly be imitated.—Correspondence of Forest and Stream.

Liquor in South Carolina.

South Carolina has decided upon a curious experiment in the regulation of the liquor traffic. The state legislature has passed a law providing in effect for the sale of all beverages containing alcohol by state agents only. The law provides for the appointment of a commissioner of the state dispensary, who is charged with the duty of buying all the liquor to be sold in the state, being assisted in his task by the state chemist, who is to act as tester. Provision is made for the appointment through county boards of local dispensers, who are to be limited in number, and cannot be druggists, hotel keepers, or keepers of saloons. The liquor is to be put up in packages of designated sizes ranging from half a pint to five gallons, and the packages must be sold to customers unbroken. No liquors can be shipped in the state by any common carrier except in packages bearing a certificate signed by the state commissioner. The plan appears to have been suggested partly by the Gothenberg system, which has been in operation in Sweden and Norway for years. The system will go into operation on July 1. How the system will work in practice here can only be determined by experience. The experiment will be watched with interest.

Almost Shot a Future President.

In the first year of the American Civil War, when the Confederate General Floyd and the Union General Cox were facing each other with their troops on opposite sides of the Gauley river, in West Virginia, a Georgia officer heard a bugle-blast early one morning near Hawk's Nest Bluff, and saw an Ohio colonel ride out at the head of his regiment. The distance was great for small arms practice, but the Southerner was a sharpshooter, and borrowing a long-range rifle from one of his men he took careful aim across the river at the colonel's head. The bullet sped on its way, and the marksman saw one of the plumes fall from the colonel's hat. Of course, the colonel took warning and retreated from the river bank at once. The man who fired the almost deadly shot was Colonel (afterwards General) William Phillips. Thirteen years after the close of the war General Phillips, while in Washington, was introduced to the President of the United States, who had been a soldier. The two men conversed freely about the war, and related incidents of their experience in the field. At the mention of the shot fired at the Ohio colonel near the "Hawk's Nest" the President became intensely interested and enquired for full particulars. The horseman that stood as a target for the Georgia colonel's rifle in 1861 at the Gauley river and the President of the United States in 1878 were one and the same—Rutherford B. Hayes.—Youth's Companion.

DR. PRICE'S
Cream Baking Powder.
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World.

ATHLETIC.

A MODERN SPARTACUS.

New York, April 25.—Prof. Henry G. Brown, the English swordsman, and the Earl of Dunraven's private fencing master, who arrived here last Saturday, has issued an open challenge for a stake and purse in a competition of fencing, swordsmanship and boxing. "Dave" Holland will back him for $4000.

LACROSSE.

CLUB PRACTICE.

The members of the Victoria club resumed practice last evening, there being a good turn out. The grounds are in good condition and the men are all in fairly good form. They have only a month for practice before the first game, however, and they need all the practice they can get.

THE WHEEL.

CLUB MEETING.

The members of the Wanderers Cycling Club are to be assessed $2 each, ladies are to be admitted and be exempt from fees, and six gentlemen and two ladies have been elected members. This was all decided upon at a meeting held last evening. The races that were to have been held on Saturday next have been postponed for a week. C. H. Gibbons has been elected delegate to the meeting to be held at Vancouver on Saturday evening and he has also been recommended as chief consul.

BILLIARDS.

THE MATCH TO-NIGHT.

At the Victoria Hotel billiard room this evening J. W. Cronn of San Francisco and Adam Kieser will play a match game of billiards for a purse. Both are experts at the game. Mr. Cronn formerly lived at Winnipeg, where he was known as a very good player, while his opponent has been an instructor in the game.

PERSONAL.

Visitors and Passengers to and From the City and Province.

Walter Borns has left for Europe.

Gideon Robertson of Vancouver is in the city.

Capt. Rogers, Voncouver, is at the Oriental.

James B. Bolton of Montreal is at the Victoria.

Capt. Delgardo of Port Townsend is in the city.

S. C. White of Los Angeles is registered at the Victoria.

Foster Macgurn returned from the Mainland last evening.

W. H. Bellamey of Quebec is among the guests at the Victoria.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Kelley returned home to Seattle last evening.

F. C. Innes, of Bodwell and Irving, will leave for Kootenay shortly to open an office for his firm.

SHORT LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Nothing of public interest was done at yesterday's meeting of the shareholders of the British Columbia Southern Railway Company.

—Rev. M. C. Browne is out $116 on the Cedar Hill sidewalk which he had put in last January. Very few of the many who promised to aid the matter have come forward with their subscriptions.

—J. C. T. McDonald, reported among the missing, has turned up. A storm overtook him and drove him to Moresby Island while he was on his way to Pumpers Pass from Oak Bay, in a row boat.

WHARF AND WAVE.

Jottings of Interest to Marine Men Concisely Compiled

Capt. Soule is down from Vancouver.

The Island Belle was in port yesterday.

Steamer Maude left for the north this morning.

Steamer Rainbow took a load of naval stores to Esquimalt this morning.

The schooner Maud S., Capt. R. E. McKell, arrived at Yokohama April 5th.

The boats and canoes for the Alaska survey party arrived from the east last evening.

The ship Ecclefechan, which has just arrived on the Sound, has aboard 16,500 barrels of cement for the U.S. drydock at Port Orchard.

MAKE-BELIEVE HYPNOTISM.

Many Confessions of Fraud in England and Elsewhere.

Hypnotism has been having a hard time lately in England, Paris and Europe generally, but especially in England. Confessions of professional subjects have become common. There is, indeed, a very strong disposition to reject hypnotism entirely and consign it to the limbo of exploded fakes.

The Times had a series of letters some time ago from an eye-witness and alleged investigator of the remarkable doings of Professor Charcot and other less noted doctors in Paris, describing in detail the "desensitization" of subjects, the "mind-tranaference" and all the wondrous things made familiar to us of late years, and setting up a seemingly strong case in favor of all that has been claimed for hypnotism.

This induced Mr. Labouchere of Truth to tell of an interview he had had with one of the hypnotic subjects most before the public a short time ago. This subject gave undoubted evidence that he humbugged the doctors throughout and that by practice he and other well-known subjects whom he named had cultivated the ability to eat candles and soap and to drink castor oil and pepper sauce when "under the influence," smacking their lips as if eating cake and drinking wine, as "suggested" to them. He permitted needles to be thrust through his ears and cheeks and thoroughly satisfied Mr. Labouchere that he could submit to all the wonderful things common in hypnotic demonstrations.

This seemed to hurt the mesmerist business, and apparently the subjects were thrown out of work. They have turned to and deluged the land with confessions. Some are astounding; all are amusing. One man tells how he traveled for a year, along with five other subjects, with one of the best known traveling mesmerists in the country. The man was really able to mesmerize people and perform some of the actual wonders of the remarkable agency; but he did a vast amount of "faking." One time he declared to a committee of local doctors in a provincial town that he could as easily hypnotize a man over the telephone as face to face.

The professor went about a mile away, called up his hired subject to the telephone fixed on the stage and told him to go to sleep. The man promptly complied, and the doctors jabbed pins and needles into his flesh, pinched him, pulled his tongue and poked his eyes. The man was in possession of all his senses. A dozen times he wanted to yell, but held out, knowing that the professor was driving to the hall as fast as a horse could bring him. Finally, the subject was placed with his feet on one chair and his neck on another, and two fat doctors sat on his chest. His backbone was just giving out when the professor rushed breathlessly into the hall and released him. This subject soon after resigned.—New York Sun.

The World's End.

According to all probability, notwithstanding all the circumstances which threaten it, our planet will die, not of an accident, but a natural death. That death will be the consequence of the extinction of the sun, in twenty million years or more, perhaps thirty—since its condensation at a relatively moderate rate will give it, on one hand, seventeen million years or of existence, while, on the other hand, the inevitable fall of meteors into the sun may double this number. Even if you suppose the duration of the sun to be prolonged to forty million years, it is still incontestable that the radiation from the sun cools it, and that the temperature of all bodies tends to an equilibrium. The day will come when the sun will be extinct. Then the earth and all the other planets of our system will cease to be the abode of life. They will be erased from the Great Book and will revolve, black cemeteries, around an extinguished sun. Will these planets continue to exist even then? Yes, probably, in the case of Jupiter, and perhaps Saturn. No, beyond a doubt, for the small bodies, such as the earth, Venus, Mars, Mercury and the moon. Already the moon appears to have preceded us towards the final desert. Mars is much farther advanced than the earth towards the same destiny. Venus, younger than us, will doubtless survive us. These little worlds lose their elements of vitality much faster than the sun loses its heat. From century to century, from year to year, from day to day, from hour to hour, the surface of the earth is transformed. On the one hand, the continents are crumbling away and becoming covered by the sea which insensibly and by very slow degrees tends to invade and submerge the entire globe; on the other hand, the amount of water on the surface of the globe is diminishing. A careful and reasonable calculation shows that by the action of erasure alone all the land of our planet will be covered by water in ten millions of years.—Camille Flammarion.

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Its effects are almost instantaneous, affording relief from the most intense pain. It soothes the irritated or inflamed part, and gives rest and quiet to the sufferer. It is eminently the people's friend, and every one should have it with them, or where they can put their hand on it in the dark if need be. Get 25c Bottle Big, 2 oz size.

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Per steamer North Pacific from the Sound—Wm Croft, Jas Pyke, C S Philp, Valo and B, Thos Earle, Reed and Co Iron Works, J H Todd and Son, Clark and Co, Geo Vienna, Union Ice Co, P McQuade and Son, K W Beck, Spratt and Gray, Moore and Co, Jay and Co, Victoria Brg Co, E B Blackwood, Kwong Wo and Co, Song Ling Co, Yeo Yick Co, Fook Kee and Co, Hang Chong Co, E B Marvin and Co, Kepper and Co, Ellis and Co, T W Reamer, B Craddock, H Mansell, M Spaulding, E Hodgson, C Tosher, Muirhead and M. J Howard, Miss Hydlin, Arthur Kendall, J H Todd, Wm Jackson.

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DIED.

MORROW—In this city, on the 24th inst., David Walter Morrow, a native of Barrie, Ontario, aged 28 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Mrs. J. W. Williams, Blanchard avenue, at 2 p.m. on Thursday, the 27th instant, and from the Metropolitan Methodist church at 2:30 p.m.

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Few Tree Pæonies, Cheap Flower Pots, all sizes and kinds.

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Is a purely vegetable compound, possessing perfect regulating powers over all the organs of the system, and controlling their secretions. It so purifies the blood that it

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All blood humors and diseases, from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore, and this combined with its unrivalled regulating, cleansing and purifying influence on the secretions of the liver, kidneys, bowels and skin, render it unequalled as a cure for all diseases of the

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From one to two bottles will cure boils, pimples, blotches, nettle rash, scurf, tetter, and all the simple forms of skin disease. From two to four bottles will cure saltrheum or eczema, shingles, erysipelas, ulcers, abscesses, running sores, and all skin eruptions. It is noticeable that sufferers from skin

DISEASES
Are nearly always aggravated by intolerable itching, but this quickly subsides on the removal of the disease by B.B.B. Passing on to graver yet prevalent diseases, such as scrofulous swellings, humors and

SCROFULA
We have undoubted proof that from three to six bottles used internally and by outward application (diluted if the skin is broken) to the affected parts, will effect a cure. The great mission of B. B. B. is to regulate the liver, kidneys, bowels and blood, to correct acidity and wrong action of the stomach, and to open the sluice-ways of the system to carry off all clogged and impure secretions, allowing nature thus to aid recovery and remove without fail

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Liver complaint, biliousness, dyspepsia, sick headache, dropsy, rheumatism, and every species of disease arising from disordered liver, kidneys, stomach, bowels and blood. We guarantee every bottle of B. B. B. Should any person be dissatisfied after using the first bottle, we will refund the money on application personally or by letter. We will also be glad to send testimonials and information proving the effects of B. B. B. in the above named diseases, on application to T. MILBURN & CO., Toronto, Ont.

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